30 OCT 1931
OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
No business has thrived like insurance during last 10 years.
15

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
16

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 255— BOMBAY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Indiscriminate & Unjustifiable Fusillade Of Firing By Policemen

LANSBURY TO LEAD OPPOSITION ?

Forecast Of New Cabinet Personnel

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Oct. 29.

Whilst the world admires the size of the National Government's unexpectedly elephantine majority and speculates hopefully or otherwise with regard to its intentions, its opponents are already suggesting that it is a white elephant too big for easy handling.

Pro-government organs on the other hand point out that if the animal is big it has a big load to carry.

"The grim facts of economic situation remain as before", says the "Morning Post".

"Government undertakes herculean task. It will be a slow and laborious work but with the nation behind the Government we may look for a new spirit of confidence and resolution in conduct of affairs."

Press forecasts the composition of the new Cabinet, which it is anticipated will number a score instead of a dozen members and include Mr. Neville Chamberlain as successor to Mr. Snowden. Newspapers also mention Mr. Amery, Sir John Simon, Sir Austin Chamberlain and Lord Hailsham as prospective members of Cabinet.

It is opined that the leadership of Labour opposition in the House of Commons in the absence of Mr. Henderson will devolve on Mr. Lansbury or Sir Strafford Cripps, ex-Solicitor General.—Reuter.

"MAC" RETURNS FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Thinks Labour Is Adequately Represented In Cabinet

LONDON, Oct. 29.

On his return from Buckingham Palace Mr. MacDonald saw Lord Sankey and Sir William Jowitt and sees Mr. Snowden, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Baldwin and Sir Herbert Samuel later.

It is learned that Mr. MacDonald is determined that the National interests, including Labour, are adequately represented in the Cabinet.—Reuter.

"Mac" Sees King

LONDON, October 29.

The King granted audience to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald for half an hour this morning.—Reuter.

"MAC" THANKS SUPPORTERS.

To Face "Difficult Task With Security"

LONDON, Oct 28.

Rugby.—Prime Minister has issued a message to the nation in which after thanking millions of all parties who supported the National Government at Pools and subordinated for a moment party feelings to national needs, he says:

"Majority, as unique as it is gratifying, must convince the whole world that when Britain calls for assistance willing hands and devoted minds will always respond heartily. The very emphasis of response in embarrassing but I appeal for forbearance as well as confidence. If people see that our task is difficult we will also give them ample evidence that Government is facing it with sincerity and that men who may not see eye to eye on ordinary political questions are united heart and soul in finding best way to overcome present trouble.

To my political friends who have suffered such unusual reverses and especially to those of them who with splendid faith and courage backed our appeal and helped to swell our victory I gave assurance that our triumph will in no way mean that interests of working classes will be overlooked in performance of the task before us.—B. O. W.

SEPOY'S STORY OF HIJLI OUTRAGE UNACCEPTABLE

Official Inquiry Report

NO RESPONSIBLE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF DETENU CAMP AT NIGHT

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

The report of the Official Committee appointed to enquire into the Hijli Shooting Incident, declares that fusillade of indiscriminate firing by sepoys was entirely without justification. that the sepoys unjustifiably entered the detenus' building, and assaulted them with lathis and bayonets, and also used their fire-arms.

UNABLE TO ACCEPT SEPOYS'. STORY.

The Commission declare that they are unable to accept the sepoys' story of the shooting occurrence, although they could not get a faithful picture of the actual happenings.

NO RESPONSIBLE OFFICER IN NIGHT.

The Report exonerates the British Camp officials from complicity in the shooting, and says that the indirect cause of the incident was lack of a responsible officer in the Camp during the nights when it was entirely controlled by the sepoys and havildars.——A.P.

Amazing Drastic Powers For The Executive

—:o:—

VICEROY ISSUES NEW ORDINANCE FOR BENGAL.

MEN TO BE SPIRITED AWAY ON MERE SUSPICION.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29.

An Ordinance amending the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1930, has been promulgated to-day.

FULL TEXT OF THE ORDINANCE

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has promulgated Ordinance No. 9 of 1931 to amend temporarily the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act 1930 with a view to widen the scope of the existing law. Hereafter the law is to be set in motion if the local Government has reasonable grounds for believing that any person

(a) is a member of an association of which the objects and methods include commission of any offence included in the first schedule or the doing of any act with a view to interfere by violence, or threat of violence with the administration of justice or

(b) has been or is being instigated or controlled by a member of any such association with a view to commission or doing of any such offence or act or

(c) has done or is doing any act to assist the operations of any such association.

PENAL PROVISIONS.

The penal provisions of the Act have also been widened by adding to Section 148 the following Sections 121, 124-A, 122, 123 and 216 thereby including offences such as waging war or attempt to wage war against King or harbouring offenders.

THE PURPOSE.

The chief purpose of the Ordinance thus is to enable the Bengal Government to arrest and detain not only those who commit or are about to commit certain offences but also those who may be members of terrorist associations or be helping such bodies. —A. P.

SCOPE OF EXISTING ACT WIDENED

Penal Provisions Enlarged

DELHI, Oct. 29.

H. E. the Viceroy has promulgated Ordinance widening the scope of the existing Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act with a view to enable local Government to arrest and detain not only persons concerned in committing offences or about to commit them, but also persons who are members of terrorist associations or are helping such associations.

The penal provisions have also been widened by bringing offences committed under the Ordinance within the meaning of Sections relating to waging war against the King or harbouring the Kings enemies.—A. P.

SIR E. HOTSON INDISPOSED

POONA, Oct. 29.

It is understood that Sir Ernest Hotson is indisposed and is confined to bed at Government House, Ganeshkhind. He and Lady Hotson will not be leaving Poona for Bombay as previously arranged.

It is believed that when Sir Ernest is better, he and Lady Hotson will spend a few days in Mahabaleshwar.—A. P.

MR. E. VILLIERS SHOT AT.

Injuries Not Serious.

ASSAILANT CAPTURED

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

Mr. E. Villiers, President of the European Association, was the victim of a shotting outrage in Calcutta this morning.

While Mr. Villiers was seated in his office at Clive Street, speaking to three members of the Royalist Organisation recently formed in Calcutta to meet terrorism, a young man entered and fired three shots in quick succession. They, however, missed vital spot and only grazed Mr. Villiers back. Mr. Villiers' injuries are not serious. The assailant was immediately captured by the Loyalists.

The assailant declares that he is Bimal Das Gupta, the man wanted for the Peddie Murder. So far he has not been definitely identified.

A document found in his possession swore vengeance on the European Association.—A.P.

Alleged Assailant Secured

CALCUTTA, October 29.

The following communique has been issued:—

At about 11-30 this morning a man wearing a fez, coat and pants entered the office on the top floor of Gillanders House, Olive Street, of Mr. Villiers, President of the European Association and fired three revolver shots at him. one of which wounded him slightly in the back. The assailant who was secured by some gentlemen who were sitting with Mr. Villiers at the time gave his name as Bimal Das Gupta whom he does not resemble. Two revolvers were found in his possession."—A.P.

BULLET EXTRACTED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

Mr. Villier's assailant possessed two packets containing a white powder which is believed to be poison. It is supposed that this was meant as a means of committing suicide and that the assailant was forestalled in his intention. There were also a revolver and an automatic in his pocket.

Although dressed as a Muslim, evidence is increasing that the assailant is Bimal Das Gupta. A bullet has been extracted from Mr. Villier's back, revealing how he saved himself by turning sideways when he was attacked.—A. P.

40 ARRESTS AT DACCA

Sequel To Attempt On Magistrate's Life

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

There have been forty arrests at Dacca following the attempt on Mr. Durno's life. Those arrested include members of the District Congress Committee and others alleged to belong to revolutionary organisations.

It is alleged against those that have been arrested that they were engaged in a conspiracy to murder European officials and collect money for terrorist outrages the object of which was to paralyse the administration.—A. P.

RISE IN GOVT. STOCKS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.

London.—There were sharp rises of one to two points in Government stocks. and industrials and railways are soaring in anticipation of tariffs.—Reuter.

SYNDICATE TO BUY INDIA'S SILVER

London Move

(See Stop Press On Page 5.)

No-Rent Campaign In U. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT TO DECIDE THE MATTER

Congress Cabinet's Sympathy Wtih U. P. Ryots

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29.

The Congress Working Committee has passed a resolution regarding the application of the Allahabad Distt. Congress Committee which had asked for permission to start defensive Satyagraha by agriculturists against the agrarian policy of the Government of the United Provinces in respect of the collection of rent and revenue at the time of acute economic depression.

The Working Committee resolved that if the United Provinces Congress Committee considers that there is a case for starting Satyagraha, the President of the Congress, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will consider the application and give his decision there.—

FULL TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

The following is the full text of the resolution adopted by the Congress Working Committee regarding the agrarian situation in Allahabad Distt.:—

This Committee has considered the statements of the President of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee and the Allahabad Distt. Congress Committee, asking for permission to offer Satyagraha against the present agrarian policy of the United Provinces Government, and in particular, the oppressive collection of rent and revenue at a time when agriculturists are unable to pay.

The Committee regrets that the agriculturists of the United Provinces have been subjected to a great deal of hardship and oppression, particularly in the course of the past five months, and they have now to face a grave crisis. The Committee feels that it is the duty of the Congress to assist them in every possible way in removing economic hardships they suffer from. In the opinion of the Committee, however, the question of defensive action should first be considered by the Provincial Congress Committee.

The Committee, therefore, refers the application to the United Provinces Congress Committee and in the event of the Provincial Congress Committee being of opinion that it is a fit case for defensive Satyagraha on the part of agriculturists in terms of the Simla Agreement dated 27th August, the Committee authorises the President of the Indian National Congress to consider the application and give such decision on it as he may consider necessary.—A. P.

NO-RENT CAMPAIGN IN U. P.

Congress To Decide On Saturday

NEW DELHI, October 29.

The Associated Press understands that a meeting of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee has been fixed for 31st October to take a decision on the Working Committee's resolution on the question as to whether there is a fit case for starting a no-rent campaign in Allahabad.—

NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENTSHIP

The Congress Working Committee has also decided to extend the period for the first nominations for the presidentship of the next Indian National Congress from 15th November to 30th November and authorised the Provincial Congress Committees who had already sent in nominations to cancel them if they wish to do so and send in fresh ones. The Committee has also appointed Mr. M. S. Aney to supervise the general election in Bengal in accordance with Mr. Aney's own award.

The Committee then adjourned "sine die".

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is leaving for Ahmedabad to-night while most of the other members are leaving for their respective places.—A.P.

PURI CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

Rajagopalachari Or Rajendra Prasad ?

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Oct. 29.

From conversations at the Congress Headquarters, I gather that nominations for Congress Presidentship at the Puri session favour either Sjt. Rajagopalachariar or Babu Rajendra Prasad. Provincial Congress Committees have been asked to send in their nominations by November 30th.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman and a few other members of the Congress Working Committee have gone to Meerut where they will interview the accused persons in the conspiracy case.

Keeping Aloft The Seva Dal Flag.

KAMALADEVI BUSY IN DELHI

From Our Special Correspondent.
NEW DELHI, Oct. 29.

Mrs. Kamaladevi had an informal talk on Wednesday with the women workers and discussed the possibilities of opening Sainikas' camp with fifteen volunteers to join at once.

She addressed a public meeting in the evening on the Seva Dal. She had informal discussions with the Delhi Seva Dal Board on various technical points.

The Delhi women entertained Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Sofia Somji to tea on Thursday afternoon. They are leaving for Lahore on Thursday night.

Mrs. Kamaladevi is conferring with the Central Board and Sardar Vallabhbhai on various matters connected with her work. She is also discussing with the provincial leaders present in Delhi.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS FOR CYPRUS

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Cairo—It is understood that a detachment of the Twelfth Lancers has embarked for Cyprus from an unnamed Egyptian port. The regiment, a few months ago, completed its transition from mounted to armoured car basis. —Reuter.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

LONDON, October 29.

Ottawa.—Premier Bennett declares that the Canadian Government will propose to various Governments of the Empire that the adjourned meeting of the Imperial Economic Conference which was tentatively fixed sometime next year should meet at the "earliest possible date".—Reuter.

INDIA UNCONCERNED AT BRITISH ELECTION.

Prepared For Worst.

OUT TO WREST POLITICAL POWER FROM UNWILLING HANDS

(From Our Staff Correspondent)
LONDON, October 29.

Indian leaders offer no comments on the general election. I talked to representatives of different parties and labels they left no other impression on me than that they were unconcerned with what party came into power at Whitehall. All that they emphasised to me was at such a juncture India ought to be more united than she has been hitherto.

NO PARTICULAR MISFORTUNE

As Pandit Malaviya put it they all believe that no particular misfortune will befall India from the results of the election. The pundit added, "The case for establishment of full responsible government in India is becoming stronger and stronger every day and I venture to think that whatever Government may be in power it will have the wisdom and statesmanship to meet the just claims of India and thereby convert discontented and warring India into a friendly and peaceful one.

G. B. S. AND MAHATMA ON ELECTION

When I pointed out to Gandhiji what Mr. Bernard Shaw thinks of election. "The Conservatives will now imagine for the moment that they can do what they like. Last time they had big success from Zinovief letter. They went quite mad in the first week or two. In the first week now they might make war with Russia, bring in enormous coercion bill for India, repeal the Irish Free State constitution and make Ireland a Crown Colony, totally abolish the dole and do a lot of fancy things of that kind" He merely smiled with indifference look suggestive of India's unpreparedness for worse in order to wrest political power from unwilling hands.

TORY VICTORY AND PROTECTIVE TARIFF

Will They Affect French Luxury Imports?

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.

Washington. — Officials are watching election results with some perturbation especially because of the belief that return of so many Conservatives will open the way for the enactment of protective import duties. It is felt however that these are likely to affect France with her large volume of luxury imports more than other countries.

Chief attention is centred on what Canada will do in the event of Britain being willing to enter into general Empire preference agreement.—Reuter.

DOZEN WOMEN MEMBERS IN NEW PARLIAMENT

Over Fifty Candidates Forefit Deposits

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Rugby.—There will be at least a dozen women members in the new Parliament of whom eight will be new-comers. None of the former women Labour members were returned, but Lady Astor and the Duchess of Athol are both back. Over 50 candidates have forfeited the deposits of £150 each paid on nomination, through their failure to obtain the minimum quota of votes polled. In practically every case, these were either Communists or the members of Sir Oswald Mosley's new party. Polls gave exceptional number of large majorities. The biggest was 51 thousand for Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, President of the Board of Trade at Hendon and the smallest was at Ilkeston where the National Labour member was elected by 2 votes after 5 recounts. B.O.W.

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Situations Vacant

WANTED—B. A., S. T. C. and Matric S. T. C. for a High School in Bombay. Applicants must know Gujarati. Attractive salary to such as are experienced and competent. Apply with testimonials, stating minimum salary to Box No. 1226, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A R 6112

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER from 24th November, 1931, to teach English in a girls' school in Ahmedabad. Undergraduate preferred. Apply stating age, qualifications, terms to LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Jamnabai Saraswati Mandir, Kadwa Pole, AHMEDABAD.
A 3851

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Sub-overseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A R5862

WANTED—ORGANISERS for sale of our variety of Teas on Rs. 100 per month. Selected Candidates must invest Rs. 100. Apply to PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO., LTD., 8/2, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA.
(1)

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, Plot No. 400, ground floor of one storyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see B. S. Ponnegar on 1st Floor.
C R 300

TO BE LET—A GODOWN and RESIDENTIAL ROOMS in Bhat Bazar, opposite the fountain from 1st of Kartak. For particulars apply or see SUPERINTENDENT, LADY NORTHCOTE ORPHANAGE, 3, Chowpatty Road.
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WANTED—TO KNOW that THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Apply for the prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
A 3514

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28 For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retaining possession with corrections. Questions by address to his Esplanade Ballard Estate, 2nd Floor, Fort.
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Houses & Flats Wanted

IMMEDIATELY WANTED for about 6 months an up-to-date BUNGALOW with compound. Minimum accommodation commodious Drawing and Dining Rooms, four bed-rooms with bathrooms attached, motor garages and servants quarters. Good locality essential. Furnished preferred. Apply immediately stating lowest rent and giving full particulars to Box No. 1227, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
D R 6120

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of October, 1931, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for transacting the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1931.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th October to 9th November, 1931 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Fort, Bombay,
16th October, 1931.
3623

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that three Bombay Port Trust Debentures as detailed below, originally standing in the names of D. X. D'Souza and Mrs. Maria Serafina D'Souza or either of them and now standing endorsed in the names of D. X. D'Souza and Raymond D'Souza or either of them by whom they have not been endorsed, have been recently stolen. Payment of the said Debentures and interest thereon has been stopped and duplicates of the said debentures will be issued to the proprietors upon the expiration of three years from the date. The interest accruing due on the said Debentures will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 30th day of October, 1931

D. X. D'SOUZA.
RAYMOND D'SOUZA.
Proprietors of the lost Debentures.

Countersigned:
C. PUSSEY GAY:
Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bonds mentioned above:—

		Rs.
No. 3560.	Year of loan 1902	1000
No. 3788.	Year of loan 1902	500
No. 7517.	Year of loan 1903	1000

3849

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100 per cent. NATURAL COLOUR SCREEN OPERETTA.
'SONG OF THE WEST'
FEATURING
JOHN BOLES, VIVIENNE SEGAL
ALL TALKING, DANCING SINGING.

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
All Talking, All Thrilling Drama of the Air.
"THE SKY HAWK"
featuring
JOHN GARRICK and HELEN CHANDLER.
Tops all previous air Thrillers by 5,000 feet.

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
All the Delights of the 1001 Arabian Nights featured in
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featuring
OTIS SKINNER.
1001 Nights, 1001 Thrills, 1001 Delights.

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POOR STUDENTS FREE SCHOLARSHIP FUND.
BY
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THE TOWN HALL At 6 p. m
ON SUNDAY 1st November, 1931.
P. J. MARZBAN, Esqr., M.A., Sheriff of Bombay, presiding.
Tickets at—Messrs. S. Rose and Co. and at the door.
Rs. 3; 2; and 1 plus tax.
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All-Talking, Singing, Dancing
An all star cast Production.
Featuring
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See the glory of Moghul Court with all its lavish pomp and splendour brought back to life through the magic medium of the Talkies.
AN IMPERIAL SUPER EPIC.

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Featuring
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KAMRUL ZAMAN
A screen version of one of the most wonderful tales from the Arabian Nights which will transport you in delightful land with a love theme of great appeal.
DIRECTED BY SHAH G. AGHA (ALIG.)
AN IMPERIAL PRODUCTION.
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Public Notices

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 14th day of November, 1931, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to Mr. H. D Mapara Liquidator of the said Company at 18 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by Notice in writing from the Liquidator to appear in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1931.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADON,
Attorneys for the Liquidator,
No. 9, Bell Lane, Bombay.
3352

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HUGE COLLECTION OF VARIOUS AMUSEMENTS, THEATRES AND RIDES!

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GALA OPENNING TO-MORROW
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100 PER CENT. TALKING, SINGING SUPER PICTURE
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Suwa Maru	10700	...	@3 Nov
x Tango „	6893	31 Oct.	4 „
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	@17 Nov
*Genoa „	6785	12 Nov.	28 Nov.
Tokushima Maru	5971	19 „	30 „
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@ 30 „
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 13 Dec.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

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Kashima Maru	10000	26 „	13 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	24 Nov.	1 Dec.
Asama Maru	22000	9 Dec.	15 „

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Our Shakti Pills in view of their containing the most efficacious and the highly valued ingredients, increase the brain power, purify blood, improve the manly, increase the quantity, help the power of retentation and make the body iron strong. In fact, they give a new life to the users. Non poisonous. Price each phial of 20 pills Re. 1/- only. Postage Re. -6/-
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Despaired from all sides should use our "Washikaran Talisman" for the last time to achieve their object. Keep it with you and think of the beloved, who will at once become passionate and will try to be with you within the shortest possible time despite being cruel minded or staying at a far off place, and moreover, will never seek separation. Talisman contains in itself the special qualities such as to win the favour of officials or master and to gain victory on enemy. This is a sure and certain Talisman. Remuneration Re. 1 only.
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on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Gramophone Records, 4-30 p.m. Gramophone Records;

7 p.m. Homji Sisters;

9-20 p.m. Talk: Next Week's Amusements by "The Picture-goer."

POSTAL NOTICES:—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tokiwa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 31st instant.

Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Alavi" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 2nd proximo.

LOHANA YOUTHS CONFERENCE:—A meeting of the Working Committee of the above Conference will be held at 7 p.m. today (Friday) at Princess St., Devkar Mansion to elect president and to transact various other business.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macnab" arrived in London in the afternoon of 27th instant.

Clan Line steamer "Clan Morrison" left Suez on the morning of 28th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from Bombay of 24th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tango Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 28th instant and is due to arrive here on Saturday afternoon the 31st idem.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES:—Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the usual class at the Bathiboi's Institute, on Saturday (31st instant) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) and at Poddar School, Santa Cruz, on Sunday (1st November) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

GOLD MEDAL FOR 'INKOTINE':—It is understood, out of sixteen inks put up in the Mysore Exhibition, G. B. Ranade and Co.'s (Bombay) "Inkotine" earned "distinctions" and a gold medal.

DADAR GANDHI SEVA MANDAL:—The meeting of the Council of the above Mandal will be held on Saturday, 31st instant, at the residence of Sjt. Patil Bros., at 5 p.m. Hindi and Spinning classes will be conducted in the Municipal Girls' School, opposite Bhageshwar Bhuwan, regularly from Sunday the 1st November at 7-30 a.m. Those desirous of join them are requested to register their names in the office of the Mandal.

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION:—Madhav Baugh, Time—3 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Programme for the day: From 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.—Swadeshi Pracharak Mela of Fanaswadi and Kolliwadi will present following entertainment items:—

(1) Musical dialogue on "Importance of Swadeshi".
(2) Girls' Music.
(3) Physical Feats.

The "Silly Girl"—Will be screened from 8 p.m. in which Mr. Jal Merchant and Miss Hemila play prominently.

FREE CINEMA SHOW AT TARDEO:—Under the auspices of the Girgaum Congress Committee a free Cinema Show of "Mahatma Gandhi's March to Dandi", National Flag Salutation, etc., will be arranged at 9 p.m. on Saturday in the Hall of New German Chawl, opposite Prabhat Mill Tardeo. The accommodation is however limited.

TRAINING FOR SAINIKS:—The training of the 2nd Batch of Sainiks' will commence from 1st November, at the Congress House. All those who are desirous of taking training, but who have not yet registered their names at the Committee's Office, are requested to do so immediately.

BOMBAY CITY AMBULANCE CORPS:—A Variety Entertainment held at the Royal Opera House on the 16th October in aid of this Society, the total amount collected by sale of tickets amounts to Rs. 2363 besides the donation of Rs. 250 received to meet the expenses of the entertainment.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL:—The training of the Second Batch of "D" Ward will commence from 1st of November at Congress House at 6-30 a.m. Those who have enrolled and those who wish to join the batch are requested to be present for the drill in time.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF BOMBAY BANK.

Two Persons On Trial

Ramrao Mangesh Burde and Sheik Adam Sheik Abdulla, two of the eight persons who were recently arrested by the police in connection with a series of frauds on Bomay banks, were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, third court, on Thursday on charges of cheating, attempt to cheat and using as genuine forged documents.

The accused are alleged to have cashed one forged cheque from the Eastern Bank and attempted to cash another. There were three accused involved in the case but Dattatraya Krishna Herwatte, the third turned approver and was granted the King's pardon.

A CHEQUE FOR RS. 2865.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, outlining the case for the prosecution said that the second accused presented a cheque for Rs. 2,865 at the Eastern Bank on May 22. The cheque was said to have been drawn by one Usman Aloo. As the checking clerk found some discrepancy in the signature of the drawer the second accused was questioned and was asked to point out his master.

Sheik Adam went away and returned the next day to demand the cash on the cheque. Mr. Irani, a clerk, was then sent along with the accused and he was asked to point out his master. The accused took Irani to several places but failed to point his master. He was therefore handed over to the police.

ANOTHER CHEQUE OF RS. 1800

During the course of investigations it was found that the accused had cashed a similar cheque for Rs. 1,800 from the Bank, and the first accused and the approver were traced and arrested.

Activities Of Bandra Congress Committee

BANDRA, Oct. 27.

Three successive meetings of the Working Committee of Bandra V. Congress Committee were held in the month.

According to the report of Mount Mary fair sub-committee, Rs. 70 have been sanctioned towards extra expenses for work done during the period.

It is resolved that inquiries should be made to have modifications so as to have easiness in the education of the depressed class boys.

SEVADAL CORPS AT MATUNGA:—The President, Matunga Congress Committee writes:—

In accordance with the instructions of the Central Board of Hindustani Sevadal, it has been decided to start a volunteer corps in Matunga.

I appeal to the youngmen of Matunga to enrol at an early date. The training will start within a week.

SWADESHI MARKET:—The following programme is to be held to-day (Friday) at the Swadesh Market at Kalbadevi Road:—

Morning 10 to 11: Radio Music
Afternoon 3 to 6: Radio Music
Evening 6 to 8: National Songs
Night 8 to 10: Music by Jai shukhlal J. Desai.

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS:—Mr. S. Mukundlall, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued an appeal to Indian workers, reminding that the date of birth of the All-India Trade Union Congress was 31st October, 1920. So he hopes that on the 31st October, 1931 at any time that may suit the convenience of their Union and the local workers, they will hold meetings, processions and other peaceful demonstrations and adopt resolutions, among others of local importance.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—The meeting of the Council of "F" Ward Congress Committee as announced to be held on the 30th instant at 9 p.m. is postponed until further notice."

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY MEETING:—A public meeting will be held at Dharavi on Sunday at 6 p.m. for removal of untouchability, when Sjts. Bhaeesaheb Sinde, Mansingrao Jagtap, & others will speak and Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside. Athletic sports will be exhibited there from 5 p.m. and "Barijan Mela" will sing a few songs after the meeting.

Chidambaram.—It is understood that it has been decided to hand over the management of the Annamalai Music College, founded by the Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar and hitherto managed by a Committee of Experts to the Syndicate of the Annamalai University.—A. P.

LOYALIST'S ROUTED

Congresshold On Hinganghat

MUNICIPAL ELECTION RESULTS

HINGANGHAT, Oct. 29.
(Prof A Correspondent).

The election of President and Vice-Presidents of the Hinganghat Municipality took place on the 27th instant. There was a keen fight between the Congress party and the local Loyalist party. Congress succeeded in capturing the seats giving a crushing defeat to opponents.

The Municipality was under the clutches of anti-Congress people since its very birth. The local Congress Dictator and a member of the A.I.C.C. Sjt. Ghatwai has been elected President by an overwhelming majority. Dr. Muzumdar, President of the local Congress Committee and Mr. Sayed Md Sayeed, leader of the Nationalist Muslim Party have been elected Vice-Presidents.

BABY MAULED BY LION

Tragedy In Hyderabad Zoo

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 29.
(By Mail).)

The Zoo in the public garden in Hyderabad was the scene of a ghastly tragedy on Sunday last when a little girl aged two was mauled by a lion.

The girl, it would appear, was brought to the Zoo by a woman who left it near the railing of the lion's cage and went about sight seeing. The child wanlered to close to the bars of the cage and the lion caught the girl's arm and tore it off. The child is said to be in a precarious condition in hospital.—A. P.

AL CAPONE'S FRIEND JAILED

Sequel To Intimidation With Loaded Revolver

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.

Chicago.—Philip Dandrea, bosom friend of Al Capone, who was arrested in court during the trial of Capone for carrying fire arms has been sentenced to six months imprisonment.

The Judge in passing the sentence declared that Dandrea sat behind Capone with a loaded revolver in his pocket and intimidated witnesses who, suddenly, were unable to remember things connected with Capone business.—Reuter.

Convicted Of Rape On Ten-Year Old Girl

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Oct. 28.

Nagoo Tell aged 30, a resident of Circle No. 2 of this place was convicted yesterday by Mr. Goolkison Agarwal Additional Distt and Sessions Judge and sentenced him to 2 1/2 years rigorous imprisonment on a charge of committing rape on a ten year old girl named Alokhi.

The prosecution alleged that on the 9th August last the accused entered the house of his neighbour and finding that the parents of Alokhi were away committed rape on her while she was playing with her brother.

REORGANISED FOREIGN MAILS DIVISION

A Press communique states. With the sanction of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs the foreign post work now performed in Bombay in the offices of the Postmaster-General, the Presidency Postmaster and the Superintendent, Foreign Mails Division has been re-organised with effect from the 1st November 1931, under the control of an Officer designated "Superintendent, Foreign Post", with one Deputy Superintendent under him.

With effect from the same date, the posts of one Assistant Postmaster-General, one Deputy Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, and the Superintendent, Foreign Mails Division are abolished. The office of the Superintendent, Foreign Post, is accommodated in Irwin House on Ballard Estate. The Superintendent, Foreign Post, will deal with all the work which was being performed by the foreign post section of the Circle Office, by the Superintendent, Foreign Mails Division and by the Deputy Presidency Postmaster in charge of Thackersey House.

All correspondence intended for the Superintendent, Foreign Mails Division, and for the Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, with regard to foreign mails, should, in future, be addressed to the Superintendent, Foreign Post, Irwin House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Communications intended for the Postmaster-General, Bombay, with regard to foreign mails should, however, be addressed as heretofore. The Superintendent, Foreign Post, will work under the immediate supervision and control of the Postmaster-General, Bombay.

IN AID OF MAHIM SEVAK ASHRAM

Saturday's Variety Entertainment

The Mahim Young Amataures' variety entertainment in aid of Mahim Sevakashram will came off at Jinnah Hall, to-morrow (Saturday), at 6 p.m. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi presiding.

The programme includes:—Opening Song by the girls from Mahashtra Sangit Vidyalaya; harmonium solo; vocal music; dialogue by Mahim Young Amatuers; Mandolin solo; mimicry by Master Tipus; violin solo; Indian and Japanese dances; Bengal orchestra Madrasi song; Garba by the "Unpuchable" girls from Valpakhadi; physical and acrobatic feats and Marabhat dheri songs.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

Jute shares opened weaker than yesterday's closing with a limited turnover though the rates continued to be steady. In Coals a fair number of dealings were reported at advancing rates with more buyers in evidence. In Teas a moderate business passed with undertone fairly steady. In the Miscellaneous Section Bararee Coke and Titaghur Paper ordy. were done at better rates. Others showed no change. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3-1/2 per cent. Paper 53 small lot; 5 per cent. Loan 929/47 81-7; 5 per cent. Loan 939/44 81; 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 93-4; 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/45 93-11; 6 1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 99-10; 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 99-12.

Coal:—Dishergarh ordy. 111; Khasdam ordy 3-5; New Victoria pref 2-4.

Coal:—Aldih 4; Amalgamated Coalfields 9-6; Bansdeopore 8-12; Bengal 296-8; Borrea ordy 12-8; Burrakur 11-14; Equitable 18-15; Gopalpanchuck 1-8; Hurrisadin 9; Nagpur 2-6; New Beerbhoom 10-4; New Tetulya 1; Nolan Damuda 8-9; South Karanpura 3-6.

Jutes:—Albion ordy 311; Alliance ordy 291-8; Anglo-India ordy 321; Delta ordy 415; Fort Gloster ordy 513; Gourepore ordy 359; Howrah 43; Hukumchand ordy 23-10; Kamarhatty ordy 432; Kankinarran ordy 388; Presidency 6-14; Reliance 31-8; Union ordy 411-8; Waverley 2-4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6; Dacca Electric 11-6; Indian Iron and Steel 5-8; Bararee Coke 9-8; B.I. Corporation ordy. 9-12-0; Calcutta Tramways ordy. 4-10; Indian Wood Products 17-12; Madan Theatres 2-2; Titaghur Paper ordy 8; Indragiri Rubber 48-1/2; Bengal Assam Steamship ordy 130.

Teas:—Betjan 17; Bishnauth 25-4; Daucherra 4-8; East India 11-4; Teloijan 13-14; Tukvar 24.

Debentures:—4 1/2 per cent. 1909/1939; Calcutta Municipal Debentures 75.—A.P.

To-day's Closing Cross Rate.

London, Oct. 29.

To-day's closing cross rate London on New York is 3.86 (Yesterday's closing cross rate was 3.90).

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Informatio. Bureau, 1st Floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
JANUARY.

New York, Oct. 29.

Previous closing rate	6.66
To-day's opening rate	6.66
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	6.69
Difference	unchanged.

Broach expectation ..... Rs. 182.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
JANUARY

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

Previous closing rate	4.58
To-day's opening rate	4.59
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing rate	4.66
Difference	+.08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 29.

Silver ready	17 3/8
Higher	1 anna.
Silver forward	17 3/8
Higher	1 anna.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Ready	57	0	0
Aso	53	2	0
Kartak	53	6	0
Gold ready	25	10	6

PERSONATING C. I. D MAN

Hindu Bhayya And Gujerati Broker

"GOVERNMENT MAN" GETS 3 MONTHS RIGOROUS

For personating a C.I.D. man and cheating another of a sum of Rs. 43, Pyarelal Mulchand, a Hindu Bhayya, was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Thursday.

The facts of the case are, the accused followed a Gujarati broker named Vallabhji Premji, from Bhatia Baug on the evening of August 24 last. When the complainant reached the Esplanade Maidan the accused sprang a surprise on him by demanding a sum of Rs. 10 for the alleged offence of committing nuisance on the maidan. The accused showed a belt and number to convince the complainant that he was a C.I.D. man and assured the complainant that if the money was paid the "offence" would be hushed up. The complainant became nervous and offered Rs. 2 on the spot and promised to pay the balance next day. The accused called upon the complainant the following morning and demanded the money. The complainant borrowed some money and paid it to him. But the accused was not satisfied and called again and again for more money, which he said, was wanted by his "bada sab." The complainant pledged his ornaments and parted with about Rs. 43 to the accused. Then, in sheer disgust, the complainant consulted a Parsi friend who advised him to go to the police.

TRAPPED BY INSPECTOR.

When the matter was reported to Inspector Ambekar, he took it to be case of bribery by a real C.I.D. He then laid a clever trap to catch the accused. The complainant was given a marked 5-rupee note and on a certain day, a police party followed the complainant and the accused was arrested while accepting the money from the complainant. On a signal being given by the complainant the accused was arrested. Questioned by the police accused said that he was a "Government man."

The accused pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate on the evidence before him convicted and sentenced him as above.

DRAMA IN AID OF UNTOUCHABLES' SCHOOL

(From Our Correspondent).
VILE-PARLE, Oct. 28.

Under the auspices of the Vile-Parle Youth League, a drama will be staged by the Gujerat Amateurs (Andheri) in aid of a school of Untouchables (Andheri), on Tuesday (3rd November) at 9 p.m. at the Balliwalla Grand Theatre, Tardeo. Sheth Purshottam Kanjee has been requested to preside.

MOTOR CYCLE TURNS TURTLE

Men In Side-Car And On Pillion Thrown Off

ONE DIES IN HOSPITAL

Mr. Khodadoux Bomanji Irani, proprietor of a tea shop at Kalbadevi was thrown off the pillion of a motor cycle on Wednesday and died within a short time after his admission to the K. E. M. Hospital. It appeared that on Wednesday afternoon Mr. T. A. Irani, was riding a motor cycle No. Z-91 along Gokhalay Road near Dadar and Mr. Khodadoux was seated on the pillion behind. Another Irani named Ardeshir Khursned was sitting in the side car. They were all coming towards Bombay from Mahim. When they came near Gokhlay Road, Mr. T. A. Irani swerved the cycle to avoid a boy who was crossing the road when the cycle turned turtle and the occupants were thrown off. They were all removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where Mr. Khodadoux died subsequently. The Coroner held an inquest and adjourned further hearing to enable the police to investigate into the matter.

MOTOR RACE THAT PROVED FATAL

Theatrical Contractor Succumbs To Injuries

How a joy ride early on Thursday morning cost a man his life and serious injuries to six others was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Thursday when an inquest was held touching the death of Nanji Jena, a theatrical contractor.

The deceased with a party of six others which also included three youngsters went to Worli Sea Face at about 3 a.m. on Thursday for a motor drive. Near Worli they began to have a motor race with another car which was proceeding in the same direction when it is alleged, the car belonging to Nanji collided against the other car and capsized.

The injured persons were removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital where Nanji succumbed to his injuries. The Coroner adjourned further hearing after recording identification evidence as the other witnesses are still in the hospital.

The police arrested the drivers of both the cars who would be placed before a magistrate for rash and negligent driving. Nanji and his party were driving in car No. Y-126 while the car against which it collided was No. Z-4531.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

BOMBAY, Oct. 29.

The Imperial Bank of India's Rate of Interest on Demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3 per cent.—A.P.

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Seven Beautiful Songs

BETTER THAN THE BEST YET SCREENED.

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I'LL FOLLOW THE TRAIL HIGH AND LOW
MY NORTHERN LIGHT YUBLA
THEY SHALL NOT DIE

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THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1931.

A WARNING

The resolutions of the Congress Working Committee illustrate its enormous capacity for patience and self-restraint in face of the greatest provocation. The Committee is now up against a number of grave issues, some of which call for speedy and drastic action. Take for instance the Chittagong and Hijli tragedies. It would be criminal to regard them as merely local or minor events which should not be allowed to disturb a national policy. Those tragedies have shocked the whole country and have convulsed young Bengal. Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose has threatened to carry on a raging and tearing propaganda to obtain satisfaction for those wrongs. And more impulsive young men in Bengal are literally beside themselves with rage and perhaps despair at wrongs being heaped on wrongs. But the Working Committee, as it determined to be religiously cautious in the absence of Mahatma Gandhi, has passed only a mild resolution or two on the Bengal tragedies. Regarding the Hijli incidents the Committee justly awaited the report of the Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Government before committing itself to any definite opinion or course of action. That report is now published and it confirms the public view that the shooting was wholly unjustifiable. Though the British camp officials are exonerated from complicity in the shooting they cannot escape responsibility for it and it remains to be seen what action Government take on the Report. As regards the Chittagong riot the Working Committee severely condemns the Police and the Magistracy, "who with the assistance of Europeans and hooligans inflicted terrible losses and indignities on innocent people in pursuance of a policy of terrorisation." At the same time the Committee notes with satisfaction that there was in reality no communal strife "in Chittagong in spite of deliberate efforts to create one by the employment of hooligans whose activities were intended to give the occurrences a communal colour".

Another important question considered by the Working Committee was Government's ruinous financial policy. Of that policy the Committee states without exaggeration that it "is conceived solely in the interest of Britain so as to provide 'inter alia' backdoor preference for British imports into India and is calculated to work against the masses of India." The Committee also warns the British Government that the responsibility for pursuing such a "selfish policy" must rest entirely on its own shoulders and "its injurious results accruing to India therefrom would be duly taken note of in the settlement of financial obligations between India and England". We do not suppose that the British Government, flushed though it be with its victory at the polls will regard the warning of the Congress Committee as an idle threat. The Government will do well to take note in particular of the Committee's warning against the proposed increase of salt tax, which, besides being in itself unconscionable, is "a breach of faith by the Government of India in regard to the implications of the Delhi Settlement." The Congress was not over-anxious to secure that Settlement to the exclusion of other interests. Nor is it over-anxious to continue indefinitely the present unfair one-sided enforcement of the Settlement. If Government is serious about peace or truce leading to peace, it will cease flouting the Settlement in the way it has done and is doing. The Working Committee is perfectly right in declaring that Government's policy of balancing the Budget by increasing taxation during a time of depression instead of adequately reducing expenditure is itself "a further proof of the urgent necessity for the immediate transference of the Government of India to the Indian people themselves." Indeed that proposition is self-evident and needed no additional proof. In view of the almost certain failure of the R. T. Conference, Congress organisations may well hold themselves in readiness for attempting other means of attaining their goal. Verbal protests are all good, but only so far as they lead to effective protest in action.

WHAT AWAITS INDIA

At the meeting of the Federal Structure Committee on Thursday Dr. Sapru pointedly asked the British Government to disclose their proposals regarding a new Constitution for India. "They must tell us," he observed, "that they have made up their minds and are prepared to disclose them frankly." As regards the Indian side, he said, the Indian Delegation "have frankly put forward their views in regard to responsibility at the Centre," and he demanded from the British Government "a satisfactory response on this question some time or other in the course of this week or possibly next week," which mean at least a day before the date on which a number of the India delegates are reported to be sailing home.

Dr. Sapru received a reply from Sir Samuel Hoare which gives a glimpse of the intentions of the "National" Government. It was not a full official reply, because according to Sir Samuel it would be "out of order" for a Government which was "as yet scarcely formed" to make such a reply. But he was kind enough to give India an inkling of what awaits her under Tory rule. He made short work of the Indian demand for collective responsibility at the Centre. There would be a dyarchy at the Centre, according to the Tory scheme, the Reserved Subjects like Finance and Army being in charge of Crown Representative "under directions of the Governor-General." The Ministers of Transferred Subjects alone will, it appears, be responsible to the Legislature. This is not all what India demands and, as Dr. Sapru observed, the discussion would be "meaningless unless it proceeded on the assumption of Central Responsibility." Responsibility at the Centre the "National" Government will vouchsafe to India, but it will be responsibility only in respect of 5 per cent. of the power now exercised by the Government of India. It is evident that the Indian Delegation have merely wasted their time and energy in London.

THE REAL REMEDY.

The Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency, is reported to have told the Retrenchment Committee, now at work in Poona, that further cuts in his Department were impossible "without seriously impairing the efficient administration of his staff and affecting the revenues of Government." The retrenchment he has agreed to, is to the extent of about a lakh and a quarter. The Inspector-General of Police also takes the view that further retrenchment in his Department is impossible. He is reported to have emphasised that no reduction in the strength of the police force is possible. He considers that the political outlook is "extremely uncertain" and if the Retrenchment Committee is determined on reduction in the strength of the force "it would have to shoulder the responsibility of leaving the country and Bombay City in particular unprotected." But the public demand is, not that a number of low-paid constables should be sacked, but that the Police Department as also the Forest Department should be Indianised from the top. The non-Indians who hold the superior posts in the two departments can be replaced by Indians, without loss of efficiency, that oft-paraded quality which is held by India's "Trustees" to be an exclusive possession of their own kith and kin. No diminution in efficiency can be apprehended, if the Indian Inspectors of Police and other higher officers who are at present shut out from appointments in the "Imperial Police" are given those posts and the whole department Indianised. On Government's own showing, during the last Civil Disobedience Movement, the Indian Police served them well. They are praised at Police Parades when Governors expatiate on their devotion to duty. But they find that so far as promotion to the superior posts is concerned, there is a bar against them. After all these years there is only one Indian officer who holds a Deputy Commissionership of Police in Bombay City. Indianisation at the top with a schedule of pay suited to Indian conditions will save the taxpayer lakhs and lakhs every year.

Trifles

"Possibly another cause that has influenced the electorate is to be found in the determination of the people not to suffer dictation from the Trade Union Congress or from any other extra-parliamentary junta".

—Anglo India.

This, of course, excludes the "City" which is a super-parliamentary institution, and is, therefore, further, entitled to claim itself as at least the probable cause.

* * * *

According to a Government Gazette notification the unexpired portion of the leave granted to Sir Ernest Hotson in Government notification dated March 16, is cancelled and he is granted leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for one year and eight months with effect from October 23.

My curiosity is troubling me; it has, in fact, grown into an acute misery. Will some financial expert very kindly relieve me of it?

The point is: What exact amount of saving to the taxpayer does this replacing of leave by leave represent?

* * *

"THE FEDERAL COURT
Sir Md. Shafi: On Unanimity Of Indian Opinion."

Pending the arrival of the full report, it is hoped that Sir Md. Shafi began his speech thus: 'My lord, in ordinary circumstances it would amount to impudence on my part if I were to speak on a subject to which I was, by temperament and antecedent, a complete stranger. But, Milord .....'

* * * *

Says a writer, "N. D." in the "Times of India" "Mr. Joshi's speech, the opinions of constitutional lawyers cited, the hostile attitude and extravagant demands of the agitators who claim to speak in the name of the people of the States must give food for serious reflection and sober contemplation to the Indian princes."

I think it is time that the Princes decided to get fed up with such "serious reflection and sober contemplation".

I give this advice in the interest of the intellectual digestion as well as general health, of the Princes themselves. And I do so free of charge.

* *

Mr. Henderson's reference to the Tory cry of "It's your money they want" reminds me of a Persian proverb. I don't remember the exact words, but the general idea is "Demand my soul, and I would oblige you with pleasure, ask for my money and—well it's a different matter altogether."

British electors have merely proverbialised themselves.

*

"Both Mr. Snowden and Sir Herbert Samuel emphasise that the great power placed in the hands of the National Government ought not to be used to pursue any party objects."

What a pity that these leaders who command, par excellence, the respect, confidence and unquestioning loyalty of a Nation, should not be taken seriously by perturbed American officials!

But before I had finished deploring American nervousness I read a London cable saying "Railways (British) are soaring in anticipation of tariffs". I gave it up.

* * * *

"In a battle between two King's Counsel, stage and film stars assisted Mr. J. D. Cassels (Conservative) the winner at Camberwell (N.W.)".

I am sure the winner is also his defeated rival's superior in the Divorce Courts.

INDIA WILL DISOWN THEM

:o:

MAHATMA EXPOSES COMMUNALIST PRETENSIONS.

M. D. writes in "Young India":

It will be remembered that Gandhiji's speech announcing the failure of the negotiations on the Communal question marked the second important point in the discussions—the first being the first speech in the Federal Structure Committee. This speech did indeed put the backs up of several high dignitaries, but convinced them that Gandhiji was on no account going to mince matters. Even papers like the 'Manchester Guardian' were not prepared to believe that the Minorities' Committee was unnecessarily sandwiched in to the deliberations of the Federal Committee and that the Communal question had been given an undue prominence. Practically, the whole week had been taken up in trying to convince those concerned that he was in dead earnest when he said it and that it was the duty of Government to place all the cards on the table.

Here is a series of Questions and Answers;

"If," he was asked, "the Communal problem should not predominate over all the rest, why should you yourself have said, at one stage, that you would not think of going to the Round Table Conference, unless the Communal question was settled?"

"You are right. But you forget that I was borne down by the extreme pressure of English and other friends in India who said that it was imperative that I should go. I was also persuaded that, if only to keep my word of honour with Lord Irwin, I should go. Now, here I find myself face to face with men who are not nationalists, and who were selected only because they were Communalists. Therefore, though I said that it was a matter of humiliation for us all not to have been able to come to a decision, the principal cause was the very composition of the Committee itself. It is too unreal for words. There are men who claim to represent Communities which, if they were in India, and if a referendum were to be taken, would disown them."

Q.—What about the Utouchables? Dr. Ambedkar was very severe on you and said that the Congress had no right to claim to represent the Untouchables?

AMBEDKAR'S PRETENSIONS.

A.—I am glad you have asked the question. I do not mind Dr. Ambedkar. He has a right even to spit upon me, as every unouchable has, and I would keep on smiling if they did so. But I may inform you that Dr. Ambedkar speaks for that particular part of the country where he comes from. He cannot speak for the rest of India and I have numerous telegrams from the so-called "untouchables" in various parts of India assuring me that they have the fullest faith in the Congress and disowning Dr. Ambedkar. And this confidence has a reason. They know the work that the Congress is doing for them and they know that if they cannot succeed in making their voice felt I would be prepared to lead a campaign of civil resistence on their behalf and paralyse the Hindu orthodox opposition, if

(Continued on page 6)

CAMOUFLAGE OF "NATIONAL" GOVERNMENT.

Significance Of British Election Results.

(By AN INDIAN TRADE UNIONIST).

The British General Election results have been announced. The complete rout of Opposition Labour, the resuscitation of the Liberal Rump from the mire into which it had nearly fallen, the preponderant majority of Tory returns are some of the most significant features. Prominent defeats are those of Messrs. Henderson, Turner, Clynes, Wedgewood Benn, Ben Tillet Turner Morison, Tom Shaw Fenner Brockway, the I. L. P. Chairman. Practically all Labour leaders of note whose names have been associated with the Labour Movement in England for a long number of years have been swept off the polls and in their places have come full-blooded Tories and high priests of British Imperialism. Opposition Labour is in a very microscopic minority and the so-called National Government which is reality only the instrument of High Finance is given a full and free field to go on with its designs to tide over the present crisis by a policy which is as unispiring as it will be found wanting in the final analysis.

CRUEL IRONY.

That such should have been the result of an election which was to decide the destiny of Britain and the Empire is indeed a cruel irony. It, on the other hand, exposes the fiction that gives plausibility to the slogan of Social Democracy of the Reformist section of the working class movement. But the result has not been unanticipated altogether though one can agree with Mr. MacDonald that the results have been as "astonishing" as they are "astounding." The complete rout of Labour shows how dangerous to a movement is the careerist leadership of Intellectuals who cannot view things from the class interest of the exploited workers—the millions and millions that sweat and yet are deprived of their rightful dues.

SELF-HELP.

School master MacDonald and the Intellectual Snowden and those that followed their leadership, betraying Labour at the most critical time in the name of constitutional humbug are not the sort of leaders who would lead Labour according to its interests. Once again history has vindicated the theory that the salvation of the working classes lies in its own hands, in its own initiative and its own leadership. The gross betrayal by the intellectuals should be a grim warning to the British working class to consolidate its strength and wage a relentless war against the "economy proposals of the National Government" which constitute a wanton attack on the hard earned rights and privileges of Labour.

FINANCE RULES THE ROOST.

The election result also demon-

(Continued on page 6.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

This Must Stop.

We sincerely hope Dr. Durno, the District Magistrate of Dacca, will recover soon from the wounds that he received as a result of revolver shots on Wednesday and it is fortunate that the attempt on Mr. Villiers failed. That the outrages were reprehensible cannot be too strongly emphasised. Indeed if they were inspired by a political motive they were all the more reprehensible. They are emphatically unfair to the country. The struggle based on truth and non-violence in which the country is engaged is not yet at an end. Quite possibly it may, as a result of the "National" Government's return, have to be renewed more intensively. Secret terrorism in such circumstances—apart from its being entirely indefensible on moral grounds—is fatal to the interests of the India. We wonder if the party of violence realises that every shot aimed at an official is really a shot aimed effectively at the national struggle for emancipation. If this party refuses to see any virtue in Satyagraha it is welcome to do so. But rules of the game demand that it must keep out of the ring and give satyagraha a fair chance of competing its success. Ethics, patriotism and rules of clean fighting all require that this revolver business must stop.

China and Japan.

The Japanese Government have issued an official explanation of their position in the Sino-Japanese dispute. In essence, it amounts to this: that Japan would be prepared to discuss and negotiate direct with China the "basic principles that should regulate normal inter-relationship between the two countries." Pending a settlement, however, Japanese troops will remain stationed outside the Railway zone, for the protection of Japanese subjects and these troops are; secondly quite limited in number. This is all very well, but by rejecting the League resolution, Japan has proved that she trusts more to her limited troops than any international guarantee. This fact and its implications will want a good deal of explanation that the Japanese Government has not yet given.

A Loyalist Rao Saheb.

The story was recently told of a freakish Indian who had written, or at least claimed to have written, "God Save The King" a million times in a Book of Loyalty and wanted to present it to King George. That man, if he is now alive, must look to his laurels. For here comes the story of a Rao Saheb or Rao Bahadur of Malkapur who closed down a school under his control just because some foolish and misguided person wantonly damaged a picture of King George in the School. The poor stranded boys are said to be doing Satyagraha by squatting for hours together before the Rao Saheb's House, hoping thereby to awaken some commonsense in him. But we do not know if he would yield to their pressure, for he may fear that it will look like compromising his loyalty or encouraging a Gandhian method of agitation. Perhaps it would be best for all concerned to persuade him to mark his sorrow at the damage to the school picture by straight-way resigning his place of authority in the school.

Financial Safeguards.

"The Way to Peace" is the title of a little pamplet by Prof. T.K. Shahani, M.A., of the Samaldas College, Bhavnagar, on Financial Safeguards under Swaraj. The pamphlet is for the most part a reprint of a series of articles on the subject contributed by the author at our request to the "Bombay Chronicle." The articles were widely read and appreciated by our readers and we are glad that the author has brought them together in a handy pamphlet of 32 pages for the benefit of all those who take intelligent interest in Indian financial problems. With regard to the proposed financial safeguards, the author says: "If Mahatmaji has really not tied his hands by the Pact in regard to the reservation of financial safeguards he must make a firm stand on (a) India's right to pass her own Appropriation and Money Acts, i.e., to control all items of public expenditure and taxation by annual and permanent acts as passed by the Central Legislature; (b) India's Credit and Currency to be determined and directed by India's own National Government. The gist of the whole pamphlet is that the best safeguard for financial well-being in India and peace in the British Empire is to confer on India Responsible Government "in entire, unequivocal and unmutilated form."

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMMUNAL DEADLOCK ?

"Travesty Of Truth To Accuse Punjab Hindus"

THEY WANT RESERVATION OF SEATS AND NOT SEPARATE ELECTORATES, SAYS RAJA NARENDRANATH

LONDON, Oct. 16.
(By AIR MAIL).

Raja Narendranath Member, R. T. C., in a statement to Reuter said:—

I hear that there are some incorrect reports current about the attitude adopted by the Punjab Hindus in the negotiations on the communal question, on which, to the regret of all, there has been no agreement. The attitude of the Punjab Hindus who are in a minority, is very simple and can be easily understood. The Hindu minority in the Punjab asks for no weightage and for no right to contest additional seats. It simply wants reservation of seats as allowed to other minorities (especially such a big Muslim minority as in Assam) on a population basis. I have found that considerable confusion is created by special constituencies. Last year there was great controversy as to which of the special constituencies should be credited to the Hindus and which to the Muslims. This time I proposed that in the proportion fixed on the population basis, if special constituencies are to be retained, only those constituencies should be credited to the Hindus which have a majority of Hindu voters; for in some of the special constituencies there is a mixed electorate.

A MINORITY RIGHT.

I have always looked upon separate electorates as a minority right, as is clearly shown by the answer given by Lord Minto to the Muslim deputation headed by H. H the Aga Khan, quoted in the Simon Report at page 134 Vol. 1. This was immediately before the introduction of the Minto-Morley Reforms. At that time, there was no intention of introducing responsible self-government in India, as is clearly shown by the famous speech of Lord Morley in Parliament in which he disclaimed all intention of introducing a parliamentary system of Government in India. By the declaration of August 4, 1917, responsible self-Government was promised to India, and a beginning was made with dyarchy. Full provincial autonomy has now been recommended by the Round Table Conference which sat last year. The conditions which existed in 1909 have materially altered. A federal type of Government is to be introduced, and each province is to be regarded as a separate federating unit. The claims of minorities in different provinces should, therefore, in no case be disregarded. We will have cabinets in provinces in which naturally the majority of the members will be taken from the majority community, in whose election not a single vote of the minority community has been cast. The Hindus of the Punjab, (with whom I presume the Hindus of Bengal are in agreement) are strongly of opinion that separate electorates will be, under the new conditions, harmful to the interests of minorities. The historical basis of separate electorates should in no case be overlooked. It must not be forgotten that with the Minto-Morley reforms separate electorates were not introduced in the Punjab.

COMPROMISE PROPOSAL.

Political leaders of Great Britain have more than once declared that in any constitution that may be framed for India the interests of minorities would be safeguarded. Neither the Sikhs, nor the Hindus of the Punjab, nor the Christians want separate electorates. Why, therefore, should separate electorates be forced on minorities against their wishes? Is that the way in which the pledge to safeguard minority interests to be redeemed so far as the Hindus are concerned? But, by way of compromise, I proposed that the new constitution might begin with separate electorates, but it should be provided in that constitution that if two minorities want to have joint electorates they should be allowed to have it on each minority passing a resolution with the support of two-thirds of its members, and joint electorates between the two introduced at the next following election; that if a minority community wants coalition with a majority community this should be done without the consent of the majority community. A provision such as the above would allow Muslims in five provinces (and six if Orissa is separated) in which they are in a minority to substitute joint for separate electorates without the consent of the Hindu majority, while it would give a similar right to the Hindus in three provinces (and in four if Sindh is separated). That separate electorates are not a privilege but the negation of a privilege for a minority community is a view which is gradually gaining ground among the Muslims. My proposal allows time for that opinion to consolidate amongst minority communities. But this modest demand was also opposed by my Muslim friends.

TRAVESTY OF TRUTH.

There are other important matters connected with minority rights which there was no opportunity to discuss. I did not find the general atmosphere favourable for a dispassionate consideration of those important questions. On these facts is it not a travesty of truth to say that the Punjab Hindus were responsible for the deadlock —Reuter.

CORPORATION AND IMPROVEMENT TRUST

City Fathers Approve Amalgamation Proposal

The Bombay Municipal Corporation, at its special meeting held on Thursday afternoon, discussed and finally adopted the report of its committee regarding the lines on which legislation should be undertaken for the proposed amalgamation of the Bombay Improvement Trust with the Municipality. There were several amendments moved to certain suggestions in the report. The adoption was first moved at the meeting held on October 8, when further discussion was adjourned.

Mr. Karanjawala moved an amendment that the report be referred back to the Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Talpade supported the amendment.

Dr. Choksy moved another amendment suggesting the reference of the report to another special Committee.

NO USE.

Mr. R. S. Asavale opposed the reference to the Committee and argued that since the House had discussed it once no useful purpose would be served by once again referring it to the Committee of the whole House.

The Commissioner made a reply to various points raised during the course of the discussion. He was also opposed to referring the matter back to the Committee. He pointed out to the House the extreme urgency of the question.

There must be some finality in the matter and this was the time to fix it.

Mr. Ramji Bharmal moved an amendment that the salary of the Chief Officer may not exceed Rs. 2000 a month.

Mr. Chandavarkar supported the adoption of the report.

At this stage closure was applied to the debate.

The amendments of Messrs. Karanjawala and Choksy were rejected by the House while Mr. Ramji Bharmal's amendment regarding the salary of the Chief Officer was carried. The report was adopted with the amendment of Mr. Ramji Bharmal.

LIQUOR LICENSE.

Earlier in the day Mr. I. S. Patel moved the following resolution:—.

That the Corporation enter their emphatic protest against the proposed granting of a license for a new liquor shop in Readymoney Building at Worli.

Mr. I. S. Patel modified his resolution after hearing the Municipal Commissioner to express Corporation's opinion that the license asked for, should not be granted. The resolution was carried.

"HARIJAN" BHAJANS.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsy moved a resolution requesting the Commissioner to supply information whether it was a fact that the Municipal sweepers occupying a Municipal Chawl on Dadar Main Road were prevented from holding Bhajan while celebrating Krishna Jayanti, whether celebration of religious festivities was against Municipal Rules and in case it was so, what were those rules.

The Commissioner explained that he was preparing the report, but in the meanwhile he would state that the allegation was unfounded.

The proposition was carried.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

RAILWAY COURT, MERE SHAM

General Strike Resolution Passed

NAGPUR WORKERS PROTEST MEETING

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, October 28.

A crowded meeting of the G.I.P. and B.N.R. Workers was held last evening under the presidentship of Mr. Sanyyaji Kalkarni, Vice-President, A.I.T.U.C. and a worker of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, Bombay.

Messrs. Kalappa, Godbole, Mohanlal and Niyogi strongly criticised the retrenchment policy now being pursued by the railway authorities and declared that no good would ever come out of the proceedings of the Railway Court of Enquiry.

Mr. Godbole said that he could not understand how the Railway Board, which was a party to a question under dispute could still persist in retrenchment inasmuch as they had already decided to discharge 10,000 more workers.

BOARD'S AGGRESSION.

Mr. Kalappa said that the General Strike on Railways was the only way to check the aggressive policy of the Railway Board.

Mr. Jaiwant then moved a resolution urging upon the Railwaymen's Federation to declare a general strike on Indian Railways in the near future. The same was seconded by Mr. Raizada of B.N.R. Union and carried unanimously.

PEOPLE ASKED TO MAKE SACRIFICES

Ahrar Leaders At Suchatghar

SRINAGAR, Oct. 29.

Although the Ahrar Party of Red Shirts (whose aim is complete self-government for the Kashmiris) have resolved to send jathas to Kashmir, till now no jatha has reached the State borders. Two Ahrar leaders appeared at Suchaigarh on Jammu border, and made inflammatory speeches calling on the people to make sacrifices before they could obtain satisfaction of their demands.—A. P.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION TO ENLARGE ITS ACTIVITIES

Economies Not To Affect Municipal Small Employees & Menials

The November agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation which is just out contains some interesting items of public importance. Mr. B. G. Parelkar has given notice of a resolution that the Commissioner be requested to report through the Standing Committee and the Revenue and General Purposes Committee on the desirability and feasibility of undertaking by the Corporation activities such as Fire Insruance for Municipal, Trust and other private buildings, Life assurance for municipal employees and other citizens and a Municipal Bank and a Municipal Press both in the interest of Municipality and the citizens.

Mr. G. I. Griffiths seems to have taken compassion on the visitors in the public gallery. He will move a resolution requesting the Commissioner to provide electric fans for the visitors' gallery.

Dr. A. G. Viegas wants to reopen the resolution that was disposed of by the Corporation the other day regarding the retrenchment in the salaries of the Municipal employees. He will move: That the Corporation are of opinion that while effecting economies in the Municipal expenditure the employees who draw Rs. 200 and under and the menial staff should not be affected.

Patna.—Police searched several houses on Thursday including those of Manindranarayan Ray Secretary of the Patna Town Congress Committee and Phullan Prasad Varma, Advocate, as well as the "Searchlight" office in connection with the proscribed publication "Mayar Dak".—A. P.

Lahore. 700 men have been engaged to dig for a hidden treasure at Drawar (Bahawalpur State) by Diwan Laxmichand. His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Bahawalpur has refused numerous offers of loan and services to dig up the treasure.—A. P.

Buldana.—Seth Govindas on his way back from Deulgaon was detained at Buldana by people. He addressed a crowded public meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Kande Shastri. He appealed the people to prepare for the next non-violent war.

"Untouchables" Meeting To Condemn Gandhiji Ends In A Fiasco

A public meeting of the so-called depressed classes convened to condemn Mahatma Gandhi and to express confidence in Dr Ambedkar in Walpakadi on Wednesday night ended in fiasco.

The meeting was called by certain supporters of Dr. Amoedkar and Mr. Fatehmahomed Maniar took the chair. As the object of the meeting became known people residing in the locality mustered strong and expressed their disapproval of holding such a meeting.

"WHAT HAS AMBEDKAR DONE FOR US."

There were angry protests and shouts when the resolution condemning Gandhiji's attitude towards the demands of the "depressed" classes, was moved. The pro-Gandhi section of the audience would not allow such a resolution passed without having a discussion on it. One of them challenged the bonafides of Dr. Ambedkar and wanted to know what he had done for the "depressed" classes.

The Muslim chairman of the meeting fearing that the tables would be turned against the organisers of the meeting by passing a resolution voting confidence in Mahatma abruptly dissolved the meeting.

PROSECUTION OF M. N. ROY

Condemnation By Sholapur Workers

DEFENCE COMMITTEE FORMED

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, October 29.

Mr. V. S. Karnik of Bombay and Messrs. Khadilkar and Joshi of the Poona Youth League were in Sholapur during the last two days. Owing to their efforts M. N. Roy Defence Committee has been formed in Sholapur consisting of Dr. Antrolikar as President, Mr. Beke as Secretary and Messrs. Rambhau Rajwade, the Editor of "Karmayogi", Vibhute and others as members. The Defence Committee is arranging a number of meetings to protest against the prosecution of Comrade Roy and to urge for the immediate unconditional release. Defence Fund is also being collected.

CALL TO YOUTHS.

On Tuesday the 27th a meeting was held in the Tilak Chauk, under the auspices of the Sholapur Youth League, Dr. Antrolikar presiding. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Khadilkar and Joshi and the speakers urged the necessity of organising the youths on their own separate programme and appealed to the youths of Sholapur to join the Maharashtra Youth Conference which is going to be held in Poona in the month of December. Mr. Karnik also spoke showing how the struggle for National Independence was linked up with the struggle of the oppressed masses for the realisation of their immediate economic demands.

PROTEST AGAINST ROY'S ARREST.

Mr. Karnik addressed a mass meeting of the workers on Wednesday evening near the Vishnu Mill. Mr. Beke, the Secretary of the Labour Union, presided. A resolution was unanimously passed condemning the prosecution of Comrade Roy as an attack on the Trade Union Movement and demanding his unconditional release. Mr. Karnik spoke on the condition of the Trade Union Movement in Bombay and referring to the prosecutions launched against Comrades Shaikh and Lalji Pendse. He appealed to the workers not to be depressed by their failure in the last strike, but to organise themselves for a fresh fight against the capitalists. The meeting dispersed in shouts of "Lal Bavte-ki-jai."

STOP PRESS

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, October 29.

I understand that arrangements are being made for the purchase of India's silver hoardings by a Syndicate of silver producers. This transaction, it is believed, will have double effect—raising the price of silver in the world and relieving the Government of India of its financial difficulties.

The Government of India possess, accordinh to estimates before this Syndicate, about 8,00,00,00,00 ounces of silver. It is possible to sell at least 6,00,00,-00,00 ounces in two instalments, the purchase price to be paid within six months, 50 per cent down and the rest in monthly instalments.

If this transaction succeeds, as it is expected it will, within the next fortnight the price of silver will improve by at least 15 per cent. by January when the Government of India will have again come into the market. It will also enable the Indian Government to meet its commitments in London without raising loans.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, October 29.

Detached influences which were working towards a solution of the communal problem have met with disappointing result. The Aga Khan has informed Mr. Kidwai that the Muslims are unable to accept his proposal of arbitration by Lord Sankey and two nominees of the Aga Khan and Mahatma Gandhi.

It is also understood that the Sikhs rejected the proposals summarily in view of the fact of the growing feeling amongst them that the Hindus and Muslims will put them on the shelf when the matter is being discussed by arbitration. The Hindus on their part had no hesitation to such arbitration.

As regards Pandit Malaviya's fresh proposal of arbitration by three non-Indians, neither the Muslims nor the Sikhs are prepared to support it as they fear in such arbitration by foreigners they stand to lose as against Hindus. I understand that the Muslims have conveyed to Pandit Malaviya that they will have arbitration by the British Government.

BRITISH CABINET MEETS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The members of the Cabinet assembled for the first meeting, since the polling at Downing Street, this afternoon. All evidently, were in the best of spirits and happy smiles contrasting with the anxious looks when the National Government was first appointed. Sir Herbert Samuel, who had arrived straight from Darwen, was with the Premier for half an hour before the meeting began. One of the first tasks of the Government is expected to be a thorough reconstruction of the Cabinet with the increase of numbers to about 20, as 10 has been found insufficient.

PLAY WITH NAMES.

Play with names has already begun and there is speculation as to whether Mr. Neville Chamberlain or Mr. Walter Runciman will be the Chancellor of the Exchequer, though the odds favour Mr. Chamberlain. Sir John Simon will undoubtedly, also be included.

In political quarters, the Prime Minister's speech at the Guildhall Banquet on 9th November, is anticipated with very keen interest, as it is anticipated that it will be the first important statement of Mr. MacDonald prior to the assembly of the Parliament. —Reuter.

NEW MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

At Newmarket to-day, the Jockey Club Cup (over a distance of 2 1|4 miles) resulted as follows:—

NOBLE STAR ..... 1.
UT MAJEUR ..... 2.
KHORSHEED ..... 3.

Following were the starting prices:—

Evens Noble Star; evens Ut Majeur and 33|1 Khorsheed.

Three ran.

Won by 2 lengths. Same length separated the 2nd and 3rd.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The news of the attempt on the life of Mr. Villiers, has been received here with consternation and indignation in the Round Table Conference delegation circles. Sir Samuel Hoare has sent messages of condolence and inquiry. —Reuter's Special.

CONGRESS AND THE CORPORATION.

Effects Of Stiffening The Pledge

(BY OUR CIVIC CORRESPONDENT.)

Only the other day the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee took a final decision in regard to the coming Municipal elections by reaffirming its original resolution and further stiffening the pledge with a view to get it better respected by the intending candidates. The attitude of the B.P.C.C. in respect of the stiffening of the pledge seems to have been misunderstood in certain circles. There has been a cry in the interested circles that by stiffening the pledge the Council of the B.P.C.C. had an idea to monopolise the seats of the Corporation to themselves and their friends. I have made close enquiries in the Congress circles to find out what exactly led a majority of the B.P.C.C. members to add new conditions to the pledge which was already before the public for about a fortnight. The explanation of the view taken by the Congress is very simple. Hitherto in all previous elections run on the Congress ticket the pledge was treated with scant courtesy by a majority of members returned on that pledge. It never worried a Corporator if he acted in defiance of that pledge. There were occasions when as a matter of discipline the B.P.C.C. passed resolutions censuring the conduct of the Corporators who had defied the pledge, but even this did not worry the defaulting members because they were safe in their seats till the next elections. I understand that there are many instances on the Congress record of Municipal members belonging to the National Municipal Party making themselves guilty of gross indiscipline and getting away Scot-free without the least compunction. The Congress, in the present state of its influence and discipline, cannot naturally tolerate this sort of indiscipline within its ranks. It is for this reason that the pledge has been so stiffened that those who had cultivated the habit of using the pledge as no better than a plaything, should be kept away from it. Discipline is the very core of the Congress influence and any breach of it is bound to result in serious harm to that influence.

WHAT THE PLEDGE MEANS.

A majority of the members of the Nationalist Municipal party who entered the Corporation last time on the Congress ticket obeyed the mandate of the Congress and willingly took part in the last campaign. Such members are proud to call themselves Congressmen rather than members of this or that party in the Corporation. Their loyalty to the Congress is much stronger and more real than their attachment to their erstwhile colleagues in the Congress Municipal party. But there are a few other members of the Nationalist Municipal Party who ran away from the movement and stuck to their seats in the Corporation. It is this type of sitting members that are kicking up a row against the stiffening of the pledge by the Congress. Genuine Congressmen who, by their sufferings and sacrifice, have immensely enhanced the prestige of the Congress during the last struggle are the surest returns on the Congress ticket and they will only be too pleased to bow to the discipline of the Congress. If some big men come to the conclusion that the Congress is not as big as they are because they are not there, surely nobody can blame the Congress for that. Stiffening of the pledge does not mean anything in practice except that the candidates will not be allowed to use that pledge as a toy as many of them have done in the past. Congress has to see that its discipline is enforced and enforced with an iron hand. This is a self-imposed restriction and none has any reason to fight shy of it. Some of the members are anxious to ride two horses. If the Congress gives the ticket, accept it for what it is worth and then exploit it as much as they can. If the ticket is refused chuck it aside as if they did not ask for it and then try a fresh label. If this means self-respect or discipline, the sooner the Congress washes its hands of this municipal business the better it is for all concerned. As it is, an attempt is being made by those who have a reasonable doubt in their mind about their acceptability to the Congress to rope other Congressmen with them on the excuse that as members of the same party they must be prepared to swim or sink together. This is, indeed, a very cunning move, but those who care more for the discipline of a great institution than for a party tie which does not exist in reality, must think fifty times before allowing themselves to be exploited by persons who have refused to stand by the Congress in the hour of need. The supporters of the Congress who have got a fair chance of being returned on the Congress ticket need have no fear in their minds that the Council of the Congress will be so imprudent as to disown them the official ticket. Even defaulters can make amends for their past actions if the really feel that they owe it to a great institution which they must learn to respect. Even belated amends will bring them back the public confidence which they have so deliberately betrayed in the past.

KHUDAI KHIDMATGARS' FLOGGED

Protest Meeting In Peshawar

(From Our Correspondent.)

PESHAWAR, Oct. 20.

On the 15th October members of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Afghan Jirga met at the Congress office in the Peshawar City to coalesce the latter with the former. A few Congress members who had not resigned till then, tendered their resignations on the spot according to the decision of the Congress Working Committee to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. A provisional transitional Committee consisting of 24 members and office bearers was elected for the Province in accordance with the Congress constitution. The newly formed transitional Committee would act up to the coming election and would also be described in the language of the Province as F. P. Jirga. The body acts as follows:—

PRESIDENT.
Pir Shahinshah Kohat.

VICE PRESIDENT.
(1) Ghulam Mohd. Khan Mardan.
(2) Sarfraz Khan Teh. Charsadda
(3) Muzaffar Khan D. I. Khan
(4) Azad Khan Bannu

GENERAL SECRETARY.
Sadulla Khan Charsadda

TOURING SECRETARY.
Sardar Ramsingh Bannu

JOINT SECRETARIES.
(1) Amir Mohd. Khan Mardan
(2) Sahibzada Khurshed Ahmed Swabi

TREASURER.
Haji Abdul Ghaffar Khan Teh. Charsadda

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
(1) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.
(2) Mohd. Abbas Khan.
(3) Mohd. Aslam Khan (Kohat).
(4) Qazi Atta Ulla Khan (Pleader).
(5) Mohd. Aslam Khan (Bannu).
(6) Pir Bux Khan (Pleader).
(7) Dr. C. C. Ghosh.
(8) Lala Pera Khan.
(9) Hakim Abdul Salam.
(10) Agha Lal Badshah.
(11) Ali Gull Khan.
(12) Seat kept vacant for a woman member.
(13) Saiful Maluk Khan.
(14) Rahnowaz Khan.

A MOURNING PROCESSION.

A week ago a short statement containing facts, regarding the Khudai Khidmatgars' flogging at Bardan, Buffa and Peshawar was given by the General Secretary Afghan Girga for printing in the form of hand bills. As a protest against this punishment and a sign of mourning fasting was to be observed on the 17th October throughout the province. But the police raided the press and took possession of the hand bills which were proscribed by the Government. On the 16th instant a mourning procession was formed. It started from Indharsahr, passed through Fazalhaq Street and Qasakhani Bazaar and ended at Namakmandi. There a meeting was held and addressed by Sadulla Khan, General Secretary transitional P. Congress Committee, who condemned the actions of the officialdom and dwelt on the violation of the Delhi Truce and the coercive measures adopted by the F. Government in collecting revenues. The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting condemns the actions of the officials at Mardan Buffa and Peshawar who have mercilessly flogged Khudai Khidmatgars for shouting slogans.

(2) This meeting congratulates Mohd. Ramazan Khan and Arbab Aslam Khan Sharar the M.A., LL.B., Editor of the local weekly 'Angar' on their sentences for two years each holding the F. G. officials responsible in the D. I. Khan riot.

Yesterday a 'Khudai Khidmatgar' of village Gara Tehsil Peshawar and his father were swinging a shirt in the air to dry it, while standing on one side of the Grand Trunk Road. A Englishman was passing by that way. As soon as he reached the place where the son and his father were standing, he stopped his motor car, got down and snatched away the shirt. The 'Khudai Khidmatgar' and his father took him for a lunatic and did not make any resistance. Such occurrences are ordinary ones but they clearly show that the F. Government are not observing the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin settlement.

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PEOPLE'S ULTIMATUM TO STATE.

If The Gagging Order Is Not Withdrawn?

SATYAGRAHA IN DHRANGADHRA

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, Secretary of the Indian States' People's Conference and President of Dhrangadhra State Praja-Mandal has issued the following statement in reply to that of the Political Secretary of the Dhrangadhra State:—

(1). The deputation did not approach the State authorities "on behalf of the accused" as stated by the political Secretary but on behalf of Kathiawar people who met at Wadhwan on September 28th to consider the situation created by the prohibition order of Dhrangadhra State against Kathiawar Political Conference, and also against public meetings and processions and by the arrests of Dhrangadhra leaders and also by the lathi charges made by the State police on men and women in Dhrangadhra on the 21st and 22nd September last.

MISLEADING.

(2) The political secretary misleads the public by stating that "Manekchand Nathji and nine others of Dhrangadhra were arrested for having assaulted policemen on duty" when he himself signs and approves the statement of the deputation that the arrested citizens have expressed regret for having exchanged hot words with the police.

(3) The settlement between the State and the deputation was no doubt "Meant to close that incident for good" but even after the settlement the State authorities have continued to treat these released leaders with contempt as proved by the fact that every one of these released citizens is followed by policemen day and night wherever they go.

IMPORTANT TERMS.

(4) The settlement contains the following two important terms to be carried out by the State.

(a) Withdrawal of prohibition orders against meetings, processions etc.

(o) Inquiry into all complaints against the police.

People of Dhrangadhra were celebrating 'Dhrangadhra Day' with the avowed object of organising public opinion on the question of holding Kathiawar Political Conference at Dhrangadhra and of congratulating the brave citizens for their self-sacrifices. The morning functions of public prayers and flag salutation ceremony were performed in a dignified and impressive manner in my presence without any interference from the police who stood surrounding the people as spectators. But in the afternoon the following notification was issued by the State.

PROHIBITION ORDER.

"As certain irresponsible agitators who have made it their business to spread discontent by any means, propose to celebrate 'Dhrangadhra Day' and as there is a possibility of certain illegal activities of starting processions etc. with the object of creating discontent and hatred against the State, it is necessary to stop them and therefore under No. 144 of C. P. C. the above described processions, meetings and demonstrations are prohibited in the limits of this State by this order."

I voice the feeling of the people of Kathiawar when I state that this order of the State prohibiting meetings and processions of Dhrangadhra Day wrecked the above settlement before the ink with which the State signed it was dried. It must also be noted that the promised inquiry into police excesses has not been started till now.

ATTEMPT TO CRUSH SPIRIT.

(5) The political Secretary states in connection with my deportation that I "was found to be stirring up trouble and inciting the people." He did not utter a single word about this allegation against myself in my presence. It must be an after thought. The fact is that before the State authorities deported me he knew that the Dhrangadhar people had decided not to defy the notification that day because they believed that the State stood sufficiently exposed and condemned by breaking the settlement. So my presence in Dhrangadhra for eighteen hours did not stir trouble but created peaceful atmosphere But the State authorities were determined to crush the recent awakening of the people under any pretext. The renewed lathi charges on Halwad Youths after my deportation causing injuries to forty citizens and serious hurt to five youths bear testimony to the fact that the State wanted to indulge in brutal lathi charges and my absence in Halwad was desirable to them in the connection.

SHIRKING REAL ISSUE.

(6) The last mis-statement of the Political Secretary is that 'everything is since quiet'. I leave it to the people to judge the quietness of the situation of a State wherein the people have observed Hartal from 21st September to 1st October and again from 21st October till to-day that is for three weeks out of the period of five weeks from commencement of the Lathi-Raj. The Hartal is still continued. All the nine leaders who were arrested and released on the day of the settlement have been deported frof the State territory yesterday that is a day after the cry of "All's well". The Dhrangadhra State authorities are shirking the real issue of withdrawing the prohibition order against Kathiawar Political Conference which the Dhrangadhra people have pledged to convene at Dhrangadhra. It must be noted here that this Conference has at the instance of Mahatma Gandhiji, resolved not to pass resolutions about individual censure or criticism in and about any State.

FALSE PRESTIGE.

The Secretary of the Conference has personally applied to the State authorities for allowing the people to hold the Conference at Dharangadhra. Thus there stand nothing but the question of Ials prestige with Dhrangadhra State in persisting in the continuance of its prohibition order against such a Conference. I warn the Dhrangadhra State authorities once again that a tax on the fundamental rights of citizenship is a premium on popular discontent I request them to recognise the elementary rights of the people in good grace. I understand that the meeting of Kathiawar leaders held at Wadhwan yesterday has given a week's ultimatum to Dhrangadhra State to withdraw the prohibition order against the Conference and also cancel the recent deportation orders against Dhrangadhra and Halwad leaders. If the authorities will fail to comply with this demand and also to give full justice to these men and women who have been a prey to police excesses, the people will declare boycott of Dhrangadhra State trade and will start Satyagraha campaign."

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MRS. KAMALADEVI IN AJMER

Enthusiastic Response To Appeal

(From Our Correspondent).

AJMER, October 25.

Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya and Miss Sophia Somji arrived at Ajmer on the 24th morning and were given an enthusiastic reception at the station. There were several women present also to receive them. They addressed a private meeting of women and also had a discussion with the local workers. They impressed upon the women the need of starting a training camp and getting sainikas ready in Ajmer. The women were very responsive and six of them were prepared to go into camp immediately. About a dozen were ready to join part-time classes. The Ajmer Seva Dal Board has considered the advisability of starting a camp for Sainikas and Sainiks at Ajmer in the very near future, and is approaching the headquarters to give instructors. They addressed a public meeting in the evening on the Seva Dal. Mr. Haribhau Upadhya presided. They paid a visit to the Gandhi Ashram at Hatundi. They also visited some of the local institutions and left for Jaipur at night.

Although no previous arrangement has been made for their visit two private meetings were arranged by the local Congressmen to give the visitors an opportunity of placing their views before the public and getting the co-operation of the women. They had a successful talk with the women at the Pardah Garden where they advised the women to take the Sainikas training at the camp to be started at Ajmer. At the informal meeting of men which included a large number of students they explained the object of their mission and appealed to the young men to join the Seva Dal and take the necessary training. About 15 of them said, they were ready to join the camp for full-time course and several more if part-time classes could be opened. Mr. V. Sharma offered to do the recruiting work and announced his intention of sending his wife to the camp. Ture was sold at both the gatherings.

LATHI CHARGE JUSTIFIED?

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

It is understood that Government after considering report of the District Magistrate, Madura, who personally investigated the alleged lathi charge on Congress volunteers who picketted toddy shops at Semmattipuram and Puttutope on the night of 5th October have come to the conclusion that the action of the Congress contravened the terms of the Delhi Pact.—A. P.

PUNJAB MAIL MURDER CASE APPEAL

Judgment Reserved

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 28.

Messrs. Bhawani Shanker Niyogi and F. L. Grille Additional Judicial Commissioners, Nagpur heard to-day the appeals preferred by Yeshwantsing, Deonarayan and Dalpatsing, accused in the Punjab murder case.

Messrs. Pradhan and Bokhale, pleaders and Barrister Forbes represented the first two appalants who have been sentenced to be hanged, while the third appellant who has been sentenced to transportation for life was not represented. Mr. Vivian Bose, standing counsel represented the crown and the arguments lasted for three and a half hours.

WHO DELIVERED BLOW?

The counsel for the appellant argued that the prosecution had not proved who actually delivered the blow on Lt. Hext that proved fatal, while the Crown counsel contended that if the common intention of the accused proved, it did not matter who delivered the fatal blow. The common intention of the accused could be gathered from the fact that both attacked the sleeping man Lt. next and when his companion Sheehan came to his rescue one of them attacked him and prevented him from helping the victim. The killing of the dog in the carriage was another fact which showed that their intention was not innocent.

Judgment was reserved.

INDIA WILL DISOWN THEM

(Continued From Page 4.)

there were such an opposition against them. On the other hand if they were to be given special electorates, as Dr. Ambedkar persists in demanding, it would do that very Community immense harm. It would divide the Hindu community into armed camps and provoke needless opposition.

Q.—I see your point, and I have no doubt that you can legitimately speak for the untouchables. But you seem to ignore the fact that communities all the world over insist on being represented by their own people. The devoted Liberals of the north would truly represent the working men, but they would have their representatives from amongst themselves, and the great stubborn fact against you is that you are not an untouchable!

A.—I know it very well.—But the fact that I claim to represent them does not mean that I should think of representing them on the legislatures. By no means. I should have their own representatives drawn from heir own class on the legislatures, and if they are left out I should provide for their statutory co-ovtion by the elected members. But when I am talking of representing them, I am taking of the representation on the Round Table Conference and I can assure you that if any one in India challenged our claim I should gladly face a referendum and successfully.

MUSLIM DELEGATION.

Q.—From this point of view it would be interesting to hear you about the Mussalmans too. You do not say that the Mussalmans here do not represent their community?

A.—Well they are not duly elected, and I may tell you that I asked so many of the real nationalist Musalmans to stay away. There is a vast majority of the younger leaders—Mr. Khwaja, Mr. Sherwani, to name only two—whom I came to know only through the friends who are today ranged against the Congress, and who are opposed to any communal solution of the problem. Personally, I would give the Musalmans all that they want and I have been waking up late after midnight in persuading the Hindus and the Sikhs to go with me, but I have failed. Do you think I would have failed if the Sikhs were elected by the Sikhs and not nominated by Government? Master Tara Singh would have been here. I know his views and he has his 17 points to pit against Mr. Jinnah's 14; but I am quite sure I could bear him down, as he is after all a comrade in arms. Is it surprising then that we should fail to achieve a settlement in the present atmosphere? It is, therefore, I said, that having already handicapped us do not handicap us more by saying that the solution of the Communal problem must precede any decision on the Constitutional question. I tell them let us know what we are going to get, so that on that basis I might endeavour to bring about unity even in the present ill-assorted group. Let us for God's sake have something tangible. It would be another thing to the bow and help us to arrive at a solution. For I could all them that they were dashing a precious thing to pieces. But to-day, I have nothing to present them with. And even if there were no solution I have suggested various ways—private arbitration, judicial tribunal, etc. That is the situation. I am a slave to my friends, and it is because I honour Lord Irwin as a friend that I came. But I now see that it is an impossible situation.

Q.—Is it quite impossible? You think you should not have come?

A.—Not quite, and I am not going to give up my efforts until the last. As for my visit I do not at all feel sorry for having come, for I know that indirectly, but of the Conference, the work that I am doing is wholly satisfactory and I am establishing contacts which I shall treasure.

Q.—May I take it then that you do not attach much importance to the communal question?

A.—I have never said so. I say that the question has been allowed to overshadow the main thing, which needs to be specially emphasised.

NO NEARER SOLUTION.

But perhaps the most direct questions were asked at the American Journalists' vegetarian Luncheon at Savoy Hotel.

Q.—Are you hopeful of a successful outcome?

A.—Being an optimist, I never lose hope, but I can say that I am no nearer a solution than I was in Bombay. There are numerous difficulties. I know that the Congress demand appears a little too high in the atmosphere that is found to exist here, though I think that is none too high.

Q.—Is there no way out of the difficulty?

A.—There are many ways, but whether they will be adopted by the parties concerned, I do not know. We have been told that the solution of the Constitutional question depends on the solution of the Communal question. It is not true, and I am afraid, it is the very presentation of the question in this inverted form that has made the question more difficult and given it an altogether artificial importance, and because it has been made the fulcrum the parties concerned feel that they can pitch their demands as high as possible. And thus, we are moving in a hideously vicious circle and the task of peace becomes more and more difficult. But I for the life of me, see no vital connection at all between the two questions. India will have freedom whether the communal question is solved or not solved. No doubt we would have difficult times after the attainment of freedom, but freedom itself cannot be held up by the question for we can get freedom as soon as we are worthy of it and being worthy of it means suffering enough for it, paying a rich price for the rich prize of freedom. But if we have not suffered, if we have not paid the price, even a solution of the question would be of no help to us. If we have suffered enough, and offered sufficient sacrifices, no argument or negotiation would be necessary? But who am I to determine that we have suffered enough. In the hope that we had suffered enough I came here and I am not at all sorry that I came here, for I find that my work lies outside the Conference and that is why—in spite of my numerous engagements I agreed to come here, for this I regard as part of my work.

ELECTION DOES NOT AFFECT.

Q.—Does not the General Election make your work difficult?

A.—It need not. If British statesmen realised that the financial situation would be more difficult if there were a war between England and India, however non-violent, they would not allow the general election to hamper the solution of our problem. They must realise that in case India's demand is not granted, there is bound to be a fierce boycott, and all the attention of Great Britain will have to be absorbed in looking after her quickly—perishing trade interests in India. On the contrary, if there is an honourable partnership, Great Britain would be more free to mend her own affairs. But there is another very great difficulty in our way. So long as India is held by the bayonet, the British ministers will continue to cast their hungry eyes on the famishing masses of India and forging fresh means of draining the last dance of silver and gold from India not necessarily by a malicious design, but forced by the necessity of the case, for when there is unemployment and want stalking the land and there is a chance of relief from some direction, no matter whether it is by exploiting another country, You cannot expect the statesmen to weigh every thing in golden scales, and mode their conduct on a strictly ethical code. It will drive them to desperate measures like manipulating India's currency. That may for a time put off the agony, but the ultimate doom cannot long be delayed.

AT NATIONAL LABOUR CLUB.

Q. Are you not indicating a tendency to bellicose Nationalism? And do you not think it would be a dangerous ideal to sacrifice a million lives in order to attain freedom?

A. I do not think it to be a dangerous ideal to sacrifice one's own life, and these precious lives will be sacrificed by a nation that is living in compulsory disarmament. India, you must remember, is wedded to non-violence and therefore, there is no question of taking someone else's life. We do not consider our lives so cheap as to be given away for nothing, but we do not consider our lives to be dearer than liberty itself, and therefore, if we had to sacrifice a million lives, we would do so to-morrow, and God above would say nothing but "Well done my children." We are trying to gain our liberty; you on the other hand have been an Imperialistic minded race. You have been in the habit of committing frightfulness—and, as the late General Dyer put it in answer to a question by the Hunter Commission: 'Yes, I did this frightfulness deliberately.' I am here to say—that General Dyer was not the only one capable of resorting to this frightfulness. We can reverse the process and sacrifice ourselves in the attempt to gain our liberty. It is up to you, those who are trustees of the honour of the British nation, to prevent this disaster if you can.'

NO GIFT OF FREEDOM.

Q. Would we not be making a mis take in giving you independence?

A. I think you will if you 'give' independence to anyone. And please, therefore, remember that I have not come to beg for independence, but I have come as a result of last year's suffering and at the end of that suffering, time came when we left India in order to see whether we have now sufficiently impressed the British mind with our suffering, so that I can go away with an honourable settlement. But if I go away with an honourable settlement, I shall not go away with the belief that I have received any 'gift' from this nation. There is no such thing as a gift of independence from one nation to another. It has got to be gained and bought with one's blood and I feel that we have already spilt sufficient of our own blood in the process which has gone on deliberately since 1919. But it may be that in God's Grace He considers that we have not suffered enough, that we have not gone through the process of purification. Then, I am here to testify that we shall continue the process of self-sacrifice until at last no Britisher will want to remain in India as a ruler.

Q. Lord Irwin is reported to have said in a speech at the Central Hall that he knew you would not insist on complete independence. Is this true?

A. Well, In the first instance I do not know that Lord Irwin made the speech which is imputed to him. Secondly, I must not speak for Lord Irwin. That would be a question well addressed to him. But I never told Lord Irwin thatI would not press for complete independence. On the contrary, so far as my memory serves me right, I told him that I would press for complete independence and, for me that does not mean ruling India through deputies i.e., Indian agents rather than English agents. Complete independence to me means National Government.

RETENTION OF BRITISH TROOPS.

Q. How do you reconcile complete independence with the retention of British troops?

A. British troops may remain in India and that would depend upon the arrangement that the partners came to. This, for a limited period, would be to the interest of India because India has become emasculated and it is necessary to retain some portion of British troops or some portion of British officers under the National Government and in the employ of the National Government. I shall defend the partnership and yet defend the retention of those troops.

Q. Do you envisage a Viceroy when you speak of an independent India?

A. Whether the Viceroy remains is a question to be decided by both the parties. Speaking for myself, I cannot conceive a Viceroy remaining. But I can conceive a British agent remaining there because there would be so many interests which the British have brought into being there which I personally do not seek to destroy and in order to represent those interests and if there is also an army consisting of British troops and officers I could not possibly say "No, there will not be a British Agent." And since there are also the Princes concerned I cannot vouchsafe for what the Princes will do and, therefore, I do not expect that under the scheme I have in mind there will be no British agent there—whether he is called Viceroy or a Governor-General. But I would defend it as a partnership having the condition that it is to be terminated at the will of either on terms of absolute equality. I am writing on a slate from which I have to rub out many things.

POSSIBILITIES OF PARTNERSHIP.

Q. What are the common objects that such a partnership would advance?

A. The common object that the partnership is going to advance is to cease the exploitation of the races of the earth. If India becomes free from this curse of exploitation, under which she has groaned for so many years, it would be up to India to see that there is no further exploitation. Real partnership would be of mutual benefit. It would be a partnership between two races the one having been known for its manliness, bravery, courage and its unrivalled powers of organisation, and the other an ancient race possessing a culture perhaps second to none, a continent in itself. A partnership between these two peoples cannot but result in mutual good and be to the benefit of mankind.

HUMBUG OF "NATIONAL" GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from page 4)

strates the grip of High Finance over the destiny of the world. It has been by now established in an unchallengeable manner that the fall of the Labour Government was the result of the conspiracy of High Finance and 'rentiers.' This surrender to the dictates of interests radically opposed to Labour was inevitable in view of the policy of the MacDonald Government for the past two years and more. "Labour" in office has consistently shown a tendency more to placate the 'Bosses' than follow an honest policy on accepted Labour principles. In other words the years of "Labour Rule" have been a process of betrayals leading up to the disintegration of the Labour Movement which has been built up after great trials, sufferings and sacrifices. The National crisis and National emergency are, it can be asserted without fear of contradiction, the creation of MacDonald and Co.

Mr. MacDonald acclaims the results as a great victory to the "National Government." On the contrary the victory is of Imperialism and all it stands for. It will not be long before he himself is asked by the Tories who dominate the political scene in Britain now, to identify himself completely with their policy. If he does not, he will have to get out. MacDonald will go down to posterity as the last support of Capitalism in its decay, a Socialist who provided the strongest pillar to support the tottering structure of Capitalism.

A HUGE JOKE.

If it is a genuine National Crisis that faces British to-day and if the remedy lay in the formation of a truly National Government, then the Government to meet the crisis ought to have been National in every sense of the term. The "National" Government which was formed was a Government of Capitalists. Constituted as Society is to-day, Parliamentary democracy becomes a huge joke.

INDIAN ATTITUDE.

So far as India is concerned, the election results are to be welcomed. She has to-day to deal with outspoken opponents of her demand for freedom and not with that 'junta' which higgled and haggled about the fundamental issues. That spectacular farce called the Round Table Conference will now be face to face to face with the people who do not camouflage their hostility to Indian aspirations. And it will now be not long before final issues are settled.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

WEAKNESS OF WALL STREET.

Western Operators Buying.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was nervous and irregular, the unsettling factors being the weakness of Wall Street and Western buying. Franco-American decision in favour of maintaining gold standard has caused disappointment to bulls and the market is grinding. Election result in Great Britain is construed bullish. Prices fluctuated within a range 25 points and finally closed at a decline of 16 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 6.70 c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 12 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 12 points to 6.47 c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 8 to 10 points. Prices remained unchanged. There was scattered buying with minor changes. New York opening advices disappointing but this was offset by a decline in sterling and trade calling. Further poor cables from the other side of the Atlantic induced straddle selling, which caused a setback. The market closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points to 5.03 per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 2 points.

Egyptian Cotton ring was irregular and closed at a rise of 8 to decline of 3 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 15 to 4 points.

Sterling dollar cross rate closed at dollars 3.90.

WEEKLY WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

The weekly weather report states that conditions have been favourable for both picking and ginning except for some delay. Moderate to heavy rains have fallen in the North western portion of the Belt, principally in Oklahoma, where there has been damage to the open Cotton by the wetness of the winds, while there have also been heavy rains in Northern Texas. East of the Mississippi River the week has been practically rainless and picking and ginning here have made good advance.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York December—	
Highest	6.85+12
Lowest	6-60—13
New York January—	
Highest	6.91 (1-40 p.m.)
Lowest	6.66 (2.59 p.m.)

Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cable.

Mixed market. Local buying on results of election. Trade fixing call sales off setting better exchange 3.92 1/2.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

Cotton:—Great need of broader public interest to maintain advance against burdensome supplies, holders will sell freely, if the action of the market shows weakness. With the temporary short interest again eliminated the outlook favours the resumption of a decline in the market. We think sales at present prices will show good profit later.

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool, cable:—

Undertone is good here and in Lancashire, steady by trade. Think present prices safe even if market should go temporarily lower.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool, cable:—

"Election results most invigorating, general business revival expected with upward tendency all markets.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from the foreign friends:—

New York.—Opened standie owing to cables better than expected. Declined later on hedge selling and weakness of stock market.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 23.

December	6.60
January	6.66
March	6.81
May	7.04
July	7.21

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 23.

December	6.62
January	6.69
Middling Spot	6.47

NEW YORK.
New York, Oct. 28.

New York: 10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	6.72
March	6.36
May	7.06
New York Noon Call.	
January	6.74
March	6.88
May	7.06

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 28.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	62,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	29,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 28.

	(Opening)	Closing
October		4.33
November		4.59
December		4.58
January	4.66	4.58
February		4.61
March	4.72	4.64
April		4.67
May	4.76	4.71
June		4.74
July	4.85	4.77
August		4.79
September		4.82
October		4.85
Middling Spot		5.03

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 28.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.39
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.51
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.63
Oomra Good	4.01
Oomra Fully Good	4.11
Oomra Fine	4.26
Bengal Good	3.56
Bengal Fully Good	3.96
Bengal Fine	4.06
Scinde Fully Good	3.96
Scinde Fine	4.06
Scinde Superfine	4.16

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 28.

October	6.92
November	7.06
January	7.31
March	7.45
May	7.61
July	7.77
October	7.92
Sakellarids, F.G.F., Spot	7.40

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Oct. 23.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£14
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£104-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£6
National Bank of India	£32
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£88-3/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	£77-3/4
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£99-1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£38
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£43
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£52-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£71
Consols 2½ p.c.	£57-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£98-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£94-1/4

LONDON METALS.

Copper Braziers	£4-1/2
Copper Brazier	£49-1/2
Yellow Metal	£40-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£12-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£ 9-3/4
Tin, English Ingots	£129-3/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Oct. 28.

Demand Bills	390.00

LONDON SILVER.
London, Oct. 28.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	17-5/16
Forward	17-5/16

LONDON GOLD

Bar Gold Fine per oz.	£5/5/0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Oct. 28.

Interest Day to Day Loans	4-3/4 p.c
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4/3 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-5/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	6 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-7/8 p.c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON OPENING
Liverpool, Oct. 29.

	Opening.
October	.....
January	4.60
	Opening Range.
October	.....
January	4.59 to 4.60
March	4.65 to 4.67
	10.10 a. m. Price.
October	.....
January	4.62
March	4.66

EGYPTIAN FUTURES:
To-day's Opening.

Sakellaridis, November	7.10
January	7.33
Upper, November	5.52
January	5.62

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Following a decline of 13 poins in New York futures our market opened quiet at Rs. 181-8 for Broach April-May delivery. The local operators were selling and prices after declining to Rs. 178-8 rallied on scattered short covering The Liverpool market opened quiet at a rise of 2 points but later on firm advices from Liverpool on weakness of sterling caused sharp advance. The market closed as under:—

Broach April/May Rs. 182/8
Comra Dec/Jan Rs. 156
Bengal Dec/Jan Rs. 135/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 29.

January	102.70	—1.20
April	102.90	—1.80

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	25	7	6
Mint Gold 1st settlement	25	7	6
Mint Gold 2nd settlement	25	7	6
Silver Ready	56	12	0
Silver 1st settlement	52	14	0
Silver 2nd settlement	53	1	0

READY COTTON SALES.

October 29.

143 Viram Ladha Wadhwan 12 off to Broach.
46 Chaturbhuj Jetha Bantva 170½
36 Chaturbhuj Shahpur 169
82 Chaturbhuj Porbandar 166½
64 Viram Ladha Harij 171½
105 Viram Ladha, Porbandar 169
108 Viram Ladha Amli 171
113 Viram Ladha Porbandar 166½
87 Viram Ladha Manavadar 170½
100 Bussan & Co Aurangabad 153
70 Bombay & Co Chandur 160
118 Motiram Vaghji Manavadar 176½
105 Tata & Co Gadag 223
105 Motiram Vaghji Porbandar 12 off to Broach
58 Shapurji Bharoccha Veraval 155

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P Bales—
Receipts to date 28-10-31 1931-32 3174000; 1930-31 4313000
Receipts yesterday 28-10-31 1931-32 62000; 1930-31 53000
Exports to date 28-10-31 1931-32 1458000; 1930-31 2106000
Stock at Ports 23-10-31 1931-32 4206900; 1930-31 3411000
Stock Interior Towns 23-10-31 1931-32 1559000; 1930-31 1395000
Stock Liverpool 23-10-31 1931-32 703000; 1930-31 724000
Visible Supply 23-10-31 1931-32 7318000; 1930-31 6573000
Quantity in Sight 23-10-31 1931-32 4698000; 1930-31 5760000
Quantity out of sight 23-10-31 1931-32 2692000; 1930-31 2280000.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.
October 29.

Filtered Cocoanut oil ready Rs. 425 per ton.
Filtered TE Seed Oil ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake ready Rs. 103 per ton.

RAW SUGAR FUTURES—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 29.

To-day's opening quotations:—

SEPTEMBER—		
Sellers		—
Buyers		—
Business done		—
OCTOBER—		
Sellers	6/10	1/2
Buyers	6/1	1/2
Business done		—
NOVEMBER—		
Sellers	6/7	
Buyers	6/3	
Business done		—
DECEMBER—		
Sellers	6/5	1/4
Buyers	6/3	
Business done	6/5	
JANUARY—		
Sellers	6/6	1/4
Buyers	6/5	1/2
Business done		—
FEBRUARY—		
Sellers	6/7	1/4
Buyers	6/6	1/2

Market: Steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES (OPENING RATES)

London, Oct. 29.
Wednesday's Closing
Thursday's Opening

T T London on Berlin	16.55½	16.45
T T London on New York	3.90½	3.87½
T T London on Amsterdam	9.63	9.58
T T London on Brussels	28.05	—
T T London on Madrid	43.87	43.62
T T London on Milan	75.62	—
T T London on Berne	19.04	—
T T London on Paris	99.18	98.37

SHANGHAI EXCHANGES.

Shanghai, Oct. 29.
(TO-DAY'S CLOSING RATES.)

T. T. Shanghai on London	1/7-9/16
T. T. Shanghai on London (2 months Forward)	1/7-1/2

Market:—Quiet but steady.

STOCKS & SHARES.

OPERATORS CAUTIOUS

Hesitant Feeling

Bombay, October 29.

The Share Market was quiet but steady. Operators are cautious owing to political situation and the market shows hesitant feeling. Various rumours are at work and prices fluctuated irregularly.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Bombay Dyeing 675, 76, 72, 75.
Century 208, 6, 5, 6.
Colaba 75, 73.
Crescent 53 N.
Fazul 317, 11, 13, 11.
Indore 295.
Madhowji 10-12.
Nagpur 272, 73, 72.
New Great 126-14, 25.
Pearl 181, 80, 77, 78.
Simplex 49 N.
Swadeshi 229, 21, 20.
Burma 341, 38, 39.
Hydro 106-9.
Tram 190.
Deff. 345.
Ord. 28-12, 4, 14, 6.
Bundi 14-4.
Indian 166, 64.
Katni Ord. 150.
Alcock 87.

MILLS

Bombay, Oct. 29.

100 Ahm Advance	231-4 xd
50 Apollo	1-2-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
500 Bombay Dyeing	675
250 Bradbury P	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	206-4
500 Central India P	412-8
100 Central India	272-8
100 Colaba	73-12
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	53-12
250 Currim.	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	30
1 E.D. Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	311-4
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	31-4
1000 Hindustan	1180
100 Indore-Malwa	305
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	0-2
100 Khatau	75
100 Kohinoor	110-10
250 Laxmi	671-4
100 Madhowji	10-12
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20-0
1000 Morarji	295
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	125
100 New City	43-12
250 Pahani	95
250 Pearl	178-12
100 Phoenix	260
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1515
250 Simplex	49-6
100 Swan	55
100 Swadeshi	220
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	477
500 Vishnu	1150
1000 Western	680

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	60
50-25 Central	13-10
210-5 Eastern	58
500 Imperial	342-8
500-125 Imperial Cont.	206-14
100-50 India	72-12
5 Union	3-0-6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	14-4
70 Gwalior	57
250 Indian	164-8
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	102-4
40 Katni Def.	562-8
100 Katni	150
10 Punjab P.	8-10
10 Punjab	7-6
100 Shahabad	160

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-6
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	14-14
200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val P.	925
1000 Andhra Valley	562-8
50 Bom Tram P.	60-2
50 Bombay Tram	100
160 Tata Hydro P	99-10
100 Tata Hydro	106-9
1000 Tata Power P	992-8
1000 Tata Power	550

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Pranij	658-12
100 Amritsar Patti	90
100 Central Province	70-8
100 Dho Barraman	70
100 Guzrat	38
100 Mandra Bhon	50-8
500 Tapti Valley	565

MINING.

10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P	110
100 Tata Steel 2 P	49
30 Tata Steel D.	345
75 Tata Steel	28-0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	87-8
250 Bom Steam P	165
250 Bom Steam	165
50 Bom. Telephone	39-4
3s Brit. B Petrol	2-9-0
125 Bombay Burma Old	339-6
50 Bom Burma New	122-2
100 Ind Bleaching	136-4
15 Scindia	6-2-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt Paper	53-4
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	93-2

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON:—
Banking Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Oct/Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6
Jan/February.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 13/32
Oct/Jany.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/8
Feb/March.

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 342
Banks Selling T T 341
Banks Buying T T 337.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 732
Banks Buying D D 802

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 169 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 days 159.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 84 5/8

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 109 3/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 157 3/8

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 70.

CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.90 28th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/7 1/2 29th instant
Japan/London 2/6 1/4 28th instant
London/Paris 99.00 28th instant
London/Belgium 28.00 28th instant
London/Switzerland 19.75 23th instant
London/Italy 75.75 28th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £5-8-9 27th instant; £5-8-9 28th instant
Silver London ready 17 3/16 27th instant; 17 5/16 28th instant
Silver London Forward 17 3/16
Silver New York ready 30 1/4 27th instant; 30 1/8 28th instant.
London discounts 3 mos 5 3/4 per cent 27th instant; 5 5/8 per cent 28th instant.
London discounts 6 mos 6 5/16 per cent 27th instant 6 per cent 28th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 3-1/2 per cent.
3 Mos 6 per cent.
6 Mos 6 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 29.

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 55/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-47 Rs. 84
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 61
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs 91/8
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 67/8
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 83
5 per cent. Loan due 1936 Rs. 91
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 82
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-34 Rs. 93-12
6 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/4
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 93/4
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/12
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 100/12
6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 56/8
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 56/8
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 56/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1[illegible] Rs. 75
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 91
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 91

Tone of market: Steady.
Tone of market: Very steady

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For health and complexion keeps skin free from pimples and all skin diseases, smooth and lovely.

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POONA: D. N. CHANDA, Malcolm House. CAMP POONA I.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

October 29.

Pulembang, Jones, Rotterdam
Tevere, Stello, Trieste
Gange, Nicole, Trieste
Ellora, Hull, Karachi

DEPARTURES.

October 30.

Garbeta, Toreson, Rangoon
Varela, Carruthus, Busrah

LOADING.

October 29.

Steamer Vasna for Bushah

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Ranpura:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Ranpura, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 15th instant, a general cargo and 513 passengers.

S S Tevere:—The Lloyd T Company's steamer Tevere arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with general cargo.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Ellora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passenger.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passenger.

S S Garbeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Garbeta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

S S Chitral for London:—11 bales animal skin M Massih; 64 bales animal skin H Oosman and Co; 39 bales animal skin H A Aminoff; 24 bales animal skin D Abraham and Sons; 8 bales woollen carpets I Faizulla; 400 cwt groundnut seed M Bhuta and Co.

For Marseilles:—4000 cwt linseed 1800 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 580 cwt groundnuts M Bhuta and Co; 1000 cwt castor seed K Devchand and Co.

For Alexandretta:—47 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Port Said: 11 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S S Britannia for Liverpool:—50 bales wool raw Eastern Trading Co; 15 bales cotton thread waste Chimanlal and Sons.; 1000 cwt groundnut oil cakes Strauss and Co; 900 cwt groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo.

For Manchester: 25 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora; 50 bales cotton waste E D Sassoon Mills Ltd; 25 bales cotton fly A L Zaveri.

For Glasgow: 1700 cwt groundnut oil cakes 300 cwt linseed Ishwardas and Co; 1890 cwt linseed H Ravji and Co.

For Montreal: 10 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Suez:—70 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S S Toronto for Hamburg: 800 cwt groundnut oil cakes Uganda Cotton Trading Co.

For Gothenburg: 50 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons.

For Rotterdam: 2000 cwt jowari T S Thadani and Sons.

S S Stolzenfels for Hamburg: 140 cwt groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Antwerp:—18 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co; 75 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.

For Rotterdam: 110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Bremen: 110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

S S Tevere for Trieste: 200 cwt groundnut seed T S Thadani and Sons; 20 bales woollen carpets N Azizullaoff.

For Fiume: 1000 cwt castor seed A H Diab.

S S India for Genoa: 14 tons old iron G Gabriel.

S S Genova for Piraeus: 14 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Co.

For Genoa: 1000 cwt linseed K Devchand and Co.

S S Havre Maru for Kobe: 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 298 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 294 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 302 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 420 bales cotton raw N Fatehally.

For Shanghai: 155 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.

For Yokkaichi: 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 1455 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai: 500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Osaka: 150 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS

October 29.

S S Varela Agents M M and Co from Bushah: 100 bags s skins 1998 bags wash; 3830 bags dates; 19 bales wool; 78 bags moong; 45 bags beans.

From Mohmerah: 37 bags almonds; 19 bags almond kernels; 17 bags p seed; 153 bags gum tragacanth.

From Bushire: 105 bags raisin; 158 bags almond kernels.

From Karachi: 63 cases salted fish; 11 cases fish manure; 21 bags gram flour; 223 bags almond kernals; 38 bales cotton.

S S Chyebassa Agents M M & Co from Calcutta: 442 bales gunnies; 73 bales jute twine; 530 bags rice; 195 barrels hessian cloth; 3899 chests tea; 6 cases medicine; 90 cases gramophone goods; 1245 pieces G I pipes; 120 cases brandy; 188 cases canvas shoes; 50 bundles aquatite sheeting; 48 bundles y m sheets; 434 kegs paint; 20 cases graphite powder.

S S Kenya Agents M M and Co from Durban: 150 cases fruits; 16 cases tomato squash.

From Daressalam: 164 pkts sulphur; 413 bags gum; 500 bales cotton.

From Zanzibar: 1522 bags cloves; 56 bags clove stems.

From Mombassa: 14 cases soap; 18 slabs metal scrap; 625 bags potatoes; 2270 bales cotton.

WHEAT—LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.
Liverpool, Oct. 29.

To-day's opening quotations:—

October	not quoted.
December	5s. 4d paid
March	5s. 6½ paid.
May	5s. 8¾ paid.

Market: Firm.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Oct. 28.

T T London on Berlin	16.55-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	9.63
T T London on Brussels	28.05
T T London on Madrid	43.87
T T London on Milan	75.52
T T London on Berne	19.94
T T London on Paris	99.13
T T London on Prague	131.90

PYORRHOEA CURE

A Sure and Certain Cure for all Diseases of Teeth.

It shall cure Pyorrhea. The shaking teeth shall become firm and fast by a week use only.

Price per box (One month's supply) Re. 1. Postage 1 to 3 boxes As. 7. On purchasing 5 boxes postage free.

AGENTS WANTED on Rs. 62 per month, must deposit Rs. 200 cash security. Apply with one anna stamp immediately.

HARISHCHANDRA AUSHADHALAYA.
MORADABAD, U. P.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1055

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1931.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Government Must Speak Out.

SAPRU'S FRONTAL ATTACK.

"Federation Should Not Level Down Status" Says Bhopal.

SANKEY TO CONSULT PREMIER.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru expressed his resentment to-day at the meeting of the Federal Structure Committee at the British Government's studied silence over the constitutional issue, and when he did so, he spoke for the whole of the Indian delegates.

He reminded the Government once again that the Indian delegation were not satisfied with the way the proceedings of the Committee had been conducted. His first complaint was, as Mahatma Gandhi had pointed out at various stages previously, that they were unnecessarily unreasonably and without any logic or rreason whatsoever, dividing big issues of a constitutional character into many parts and wasting their precious time in dealing with each partr separately, irrespective of its relation to the whole.

CHARGE AGAINST GOVT.

Sir Tej Bahadur also pointed out that they had been doing nothing else all these days than covering the ground which they had already covered at the last conference.

He levelled the charge against the Government, without meaning any disrespect to them, that so far as they were concerned, they had never cared to favour the Indian delegates with views and conclusions of their own, and of a definite character of any issue, whatsoever.

He added that it had been recently said in English politics that India ought not to be included among the party questions. "Luckily or unluckily you can take it either way, according to your own point of view. I hope I am rightly interpreting the results of the general election when I say that you have got or going to get a national government and if a national Government meant anything, it meant the government of all parties. I am entitled therefore to expect that this newly elected Government will have a national mind and if I may say so, a broad mind on the question of the future of the Indian constitution.

WANTED LEAD FROM GOVT.

In my opinion, the time has come when some lead should be given by those who represent the Government and other members of the British delegation. I admire Mahatma Gandhi for his very wise and philosophic rule of silence which he has adopted for Mondays, but I should not admire the Government or the British delegation, were they to follow Mahatma Gandhi's example all the days of the week.

They must assure us, who come from India, that they have a mind of their own in this matter. They must tell us that they have made up their mind and are prepared to disclose them frankly. I do think so far as Indians are concerned that they have kept nothing up their sleeves. Whether they are agreed amongst themselves or not, whether they have felt their position is right or wrong, they frankly put forward their views in regard to responsibility at the centre, and I think we should meet with a satisfactory response on this question some time or other in the course of this week or possibly next week from the Government's representatives.

PASSAGE AT ARMS.

While Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was, later on discussing subhead five of head five, dealing with the various portfolios, there was a passage-at-arms between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Mahomed Shafi.

The latter suspected communalism on the former's part, Sir Tej Bahadur therefore told Sir Mahomed that though Law and Order was already a provincial subject, both of them knew as members of the Government of India that the Home Department of the Government of India was very busy from morning till evening every day controlling law and order in the provinces. But Sir Mahomed disagreed with Sir Tej Bahadur as he thought that it was due to the Government of India's provisional jurisdiction.

Sir Tej Bahadur then gave a sharp retort to the Punjab Knight. "You are at cross purposes with me. You think I am raising communal issues. I am doing nothing of the kind. I am as strong an advocate of the transfer of law and order to popular control as you are in the Provinces.

JINNAH BUTS IN

On another occasion a wordy duel between Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Mr. Jinnah provided a murmorous sensation. Mr. Mudaliar insisted that Mr. Jinnah, who was repeatedly questioning the non-Brahmin leader's contention about the correct position of absentees in the Federal House should get his mind out of the rut of the Legislative Assembly and think of the future federal state of India.

One member interrupted saying: Mr. Jinnah has already forgotten the Assembly, as he has an eye on the British Parliament.

Mr. Sastri settled the Mudaliar-Jinnah quarrel by assuring them that all of them were going to grow wings in the future as soon as a new constitution was given to them.

STATES & FEDERAL EXECUTIVE

Appointments By Convention.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The desire of the majority of the States to secure by Convention their representation on the Federal Executive was affirmed by the Nawab of Bhopal.

Explaining States' views on Ministry and its relation with legislature, he said that statutory provision to this effect was unnecessary but the Convention should be firmly established. Nawab of Bhopal said that the Princes favoured the appointment of Ministers by the Governor-General in consultation with the Prime Minister, and also accepted the principle of collective responsibility of Ministers, but emphasised that the States did not desire that their representatives should participate in any decision on purely British-Indian central subjects.

BANE OF TWO BLOCKS.

Nawab of Bhopal proceeded to express his personal view, which, however, was shared by a number of Princes, that exactly as they were opposed to the creation of Indian States bloc, so were they opposed to the confederation of the British Indian provinces. As long as the central subjects existed, he feared that there would be a solid British India bloc dominating the Federal Legislature and the ideal of avoiding two Indias in future would become unreal from the beginning.

NO LEVELLING DOWN

Nawab of Bhopal continued that he was convinced that it would be detrimental to the interests of both the Federation and the States to have two lists of subjects of common concern, one Federal and other Central. Firstly, it would be unfair to the British India that the States, while claiming immunity from interference in their own affairs should have voice in internal affairs of the British India Provinces. Secondly he expressed the opinion that if the list of Central subjects was retained, it would provide incentive to the Federal Government to extend its sphere of influence and desire to exercise similar authority in respect of States in which regard, Bhopal said:

"We have throughout made it clear that we do not wish to be levelled down to the status of the British Indian Provinces as they exist to-day. If there is to be Federation, the whole problem will have to be considered with the sole object of creating completely autonomous and internally independent provinces."

Bhopal added that the States, in any case, did not desire to participate in anything concerning British India. He hoped that some solution would be found of the problem regarding procedure in the event of a motion of "no confidence" being moved on purely British Indian matter.

Mr. Joshi earlier advocated that "no-confidence" motion should be entirely a matter for the popular Lower Chamber.

Sir Maneckji Dadhabhoy doubted the possibility of choosing Army Member from the elected members.—R.T. Special.

SANKEY TO CONSULT PREMIER.

Federal Committee Adjourned

LONDON, Oct. 28

After hearing Mr. Joshi, Sir F. Dadabhoy and the Nawab of Bhopal, the Federal Structure Sub-Committee concluded the consideration of the technique of the Constitution and adjourned to-day, before which Lord Sankey hopes to hand over to the members three reports mentioned yesterday (namely on Legislature, Finance and Federal court).

Pt. Malaviya asked when questions of Army, external relations and Financial, the safeguards would be taken up. Lord Sankey whose announcement of the Premier's victory was received with cheers, said that he would consult the Premier to-morrow, but it would not be before Wednesday.—Reuter.

3 HOURS SLEEP: 21 HOURS WORK.

Gandhiji's All-day Programme

LEAF FROM MAHATMA'S DIARY

LONDON, Oct. 28.

M. D. writes in "Young India".

I shall just copy his engagement book for a day of 24 hours.

1 a.m. Reach Kingsly Hall.
1-45 a.m. Finish the Spinning quota of 160 rounds.
1-50 a.m. Write up the Diary.
2—3-45 a.m. Sleep.
3-45—5 a.m. Day begins with ablution and prayer.
5-6 a.m. Sleep.
6—7 a.m. Walk and give interview whilst walking.
7—8 Morning functions & bath.
8—8-30 First meal.
8-30—9-15 Kingsley Hall to Knightsbridge.
9-15—10-45 Interviews with a Journalist, an Artist, Sikh Member of the Delegation and a merchant.
10-45—11 To St. James.
11—1 At St. James'.
1—2-45 American Lunch.
3—5-30 With the Mussalmans.
5-30—7 Secretary of State.
7—8-30 Rush home for prayer and evening meal.
8—9-10 Conference of Temperance workers. Talk on the drink Problem in India.
9-10 leave for Sidcup to meet Nawab Saheb of Bhopal.

When he will reach Kingsly Hall one does not know, but never before one o'clock! And that is a normal day I may add. This is what is called burning the candle at both ends. How long can it go on?

MR. DURNO LEAVES FOR GOALUNDO

Several Houses Searched

DACCA, Oct. 28.

Mr. Durno, accompanied by his wife and the Civil Surgeon, left this evening by launch for Goalundo. His condition appeared much better at the time of departure.

Several houses were searched in this connection but no arrests were made.

It appears that Mr. Durno was attacked by two Bengali youths who fired a number of shots at him while he was seated in his car, which bears six revolver shot marks. Two bullets have been recovered from the body of the car.

ATTACK CONDEMNED.

An extraordinary meeting of the Peoples Association adopted a resolution this evening condemning the "murderous attack." A. P.

PEOPLE'S EMPHATIC DECLARATION.

Baldwin On Great Victory

"MAC'S" SOLICITUDE FOR WORKING CLASSES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Mr. Baldwin, in a message to the Nation says: The "Nation has won a great and decisive victory. This is no party victory. It is an emphatic declaration by the people as a whole in favour of national co-operation in order to restore the fortune of the country.

WORLDWIDE EFFECT.

The effect on foreign opinion cannot be over-estimated. The overwhelming support given to the National Government will resound throughout the world and re-establish confidence in the stability and greatness of Britain.

Democracy has justified itself in most striking fashion, and patriotic instincts of our people have been revealed in all their strength.

Furthermore, electors have declared, in no uncertain voice, that the insidious doctrines of class warfare cannot make headway against a general desire for national co-operation at a time of national emergency. Workers throughout the country have put their trust in the National Government. We must not fail them."

"MAC'S" SOLICITUDE FOR WORKERS.

Mr. MacDonald, in a message to the Nation, thanks millions of all parties who have subordinated party feelings to the pressing national needs. He appeals for forbearance as well as confidence that the interests of working classes will not be overlooked.—Reuter.

MOSCOW STAGGERED

Fears About Anglo-Soviet Relations

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.

Riga.—Results of the British election have staggered Moscof and the Conservative landslide has caused anxiety as regards Anglo-Soviet relations.

INSCRUTABLE ARE THEY WAYS O BRITAIN!

British mentality is inscrutable, is the official verdict, and that reports from agitators in England are unreliable.

"Not A Party But National Victory".

LONDON, Oct. 29.

"Great Britain's position in the world will be immeasurably strengthened by election," the result of which is "magnificent justification of democracy", declares Mr. Snowden in a statement to the nation, in which he emphasises that the overwhelming majority for the National Government is not a Party but a National victory. The result of the election gives the National Government an unanswerable right to speak and act for the Nation but not to pursue any party objects.

A SACRED TRUST TO NATIONALISTS.

Sir Herbert Samuel in a speech at Darwen similarly declared that great Parliamentary power placed in the hands of the Conservative leaders was not unconditional, but was given them as members of the National Government, to be used for generally agreed purposes and not for the purposes of any one party.—Reuter Special.

"TORY PARTY'S MANOEUVRE DUPES ELECTORS"

"Uncle" Arthur's Heart-Burning.

LNDDON, Oct. 29.

Mr. Arthur Henderson has issued a statement declaring that the Tory party's manoeuvre has succeeded far beyond its leaders most optimistic expectations. Electors have been duped on a grand scale by the 'cry of "Its your money they want."—Reuter Special.

Unique Tory Solidity

LONDON, Oct. 28.

A tale of Conservative solidity told by London divisions like St Pancras, Wandsworth and Leyton, industrial centres like Hull Sunderland and Wednesbury and Lancashire, whose 18 divisions have returned five more Conservatives and seven less Labourites, applies equally to the counties of Cheshire, Devonshire, Dorset, Essex, Hampshire, Hertford, Kent, Somerset, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, Worcestershire and Middlesex, all of which are solidly pro-Government. The Welsh boroughs and counties retain liberal tastes.

The most surprising turnover is that 15 Glasgow seats previously held by ten labourites and five Conservatives have now gone to ten Conservatives, four Labourites and one Independent. Incidentally the Conservatives have a record, unique in any big party history, or not losing a single seat, while Labour does not rejoice in a single gain.—Reuter Special.

A Few Results To Be Declared In Week-End

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Results of the elections in Dumparton District and Fermanagh and Tyrone will be declared to-night.

Results of elections in Invernes and Western Isles (Inverness Division) will be declared on Thursday and Friday respectively). The results of the election in London University constituency will be declared on Saturday, and English combined (Universities) constituency on Monday.—Reuter Special.

Aga Khan On Election Results

LONDON, Oct. 28.

"Election proves again as did the War that the people of England rise to their highest when brought face to face with a grave danger", said the Aga Khan in a interview with Reuter. He said, "It proves also that the sense of responsibility for the welfare of the whole nation wins over all personal or class, financial and economic advantages. To-day a stable Government in Britain will. I am convinced, help to bring that sense of confidence and security throughout the world that must precede a general trade and financial revival."

MR. GHUZNAVI ALSO OPINES.

National victory was welcomed by Mr. Ghuznavi who rejoiced that the "party which throughout its history has stood for stability and fairplay has run its chief race with such striking success." He added that the fate of India depended on justice for minorities, and he felt that the election constituted a long step in that direction.—Reuter Special.

Mahatmaji Meets Dr. Montessori.

GIVES DEMONSTRATION OF HAND-SPINNING

Gandhiji met Dr. Montessori in the great Hall of University College, London, and gave a demonstration of handspinning.

FOOT-BALL IN BRITAIN

Chamberland Beats Yorkshire In Championship Contest

LONDON, Oct. 28.

In the Rugby League County championship, Cumberland beat Yorkshire by 35 points to twenty at York.

PRINCIPAL MATCHES UNDER R. U. RULES.

Following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Glasgow 13 South Africans 21, Hampshire 16 Middlesex 9, at Bournemouth; Notts, Lincs and Derby 10, Leicestershire 17, at Chesterfield; Cambridge University 12, Guys Hospital 9; Oxford University 31, Oxford Greyhounds 17.

Hamilton Brothers Abondon Flight.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.

VIENNA.—Airmen Hamilton have abandoned their flight to Australia owing to extremely bad weather. They are returning to England as soon as possible in order to make a fresh start.—

Gay Ford & Bett Reach Their Destination

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Air Ministry announces that airmen Gayford and Bett have landed at their destination at Abusueir in Egypt.

BRITISH GENERAL ELECTIONS

Labour Apprehensions

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, October 17.
(BY AIR MAIL.)

The forthcoming election is the most difficult and in some respects the most decisive general election in the history of the organised Labour Movement. If the so-called "National" Government, in which the Tories hold the whip hand, return to power, we may expect the attack on the standards of the working-class to be redoubled in intensity. Trade Unionists of England are therefore making frantic efforts to stand firmly by the Labour Party whose policy and programme, according to them, afford the workers the only real hope of relief from the present situation in its fight against the reactionaries. If the Tory Party were returned to power an attack on wages, standards is a necessary corollary, but it also means cutting off far more drastically the social services of the country and the working class would enter upon a period of despair, of hopelessness, the effects of which would be felt throughout Europe. The various factions of the reactionaries, separated for the moment only by a sordid personal feud over the right to pull the strings, have now definitely closed their ranks, with the "supreme object" to use the words of Mr. Winston Churchill, of "shattering the Socialist Party". And as far as the Trade Unionists are concerned, the issue has become quite simple. Are they to press forward on the path of industrial and economic progress, or are they to sit tamely by while the reactionaries vote into power a Government eager to put back the clock to the days of industrial slavery, sweated child labour, and ferocious anti-Trade Union Legislation? Are they to acquiesce in the proposals of the so-called "national" Government for docking unemployment pay cutting wages, slashing the social services, while doing nothing effective to prevent profiteers from scooping the pool at the expense of the workers and the consuming public generally?

TWO ALTERNATIVES.

In the resolution passed by the recent Trade Union Congress of Germany dealing with changes in economic life, it is declared, "inter alia", that the "development of the crisis has shown very unmistakably that the political organisation of the world has not reached the level which is needed for economic life. The world is faced with two alternatives. Either it must eliminate political tensions by an honest renunciation of war, that is by universal disarmament, and thus provide the conditions necessary for the continuance of world economic life or it must abandon the idea of a cohesive world economic order and bear all the evils resulting from such abandonment." The resolution also says that the international character of the present crisis makes it more difficult for it to be combated by an individual nation single-handed. Hence endeavours must be made to create work on a large scale on the basis of an international credit agreement.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE.

Signal developments in Anglo-Russian trade during the last nine months are noted in a statement made by Mr. Saul Bron, Chairman of the Soviet Trade Delegation to England at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce. These improvements are according to the report, largely due to the pressure exerted on the late Government by the British Trade Union Congress, which consistently recognised the importance to British industry of developing trade with Russia. This pressure resulted in an extension of credit facilities, a lowering of the excessive cost of insurances, and an alteration in the personnel of the Exports Credits Advisory Committee. The statement shows that from January to September of this year orders placed and purchases made in this country by Soviet trade organisations totalled £10,385,000. Sixty nine per cent of this total was for goods manufactured in Britain, the remainder being for re-exports. The most outstanding features in the recent history of Anglo-Soviet trade were its substantial volume and the rapid growth of orders for machinery, factory equipment and plant. These orders were placed with 180 manufacturing firms in this country, of which sixty have hereby entered into trading relations with Soviet organisations for the first time. In the course of the last three months, about eighty representatives of the industrial combines of the U. S. S. R. have visited England for the purpose of placing orders. The organisations represent various industries of the U. S. S. R. which, for the most part, have made new contacts with the English industrial market.

ULTIMATUM TO DHRANGADHRA STATE

Kathiawar Workers' Demands.

(From A Correspondent.)
WADHWAN CITY, Oct. 28.

The Kathiawar Workers' Committee met last night Sjt. Mohanlal Sanghvi presiding. The Committee declared that the Dhrangadra State authorities had openly broken settlement terms by passing prohibitory orders, by deporting Sjt. Manishanker Trivedi and by deporting nine leaders of Dhrangadhra Halvad and by not appointing inquiry committee.

The Committee also gave a week's ultimatum to Dhrangadhra State authorities to cancel Kathiawar Political Conference prohibitory order and recent deportation orders against nine leaders failing which boycott of the Dhrangadhra State products would be launched.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY:—During the week that ended on the 24th inst. the total mortality 507 was 75 more than in the preceding week, the death-rate registered was 22.7. The mortality for the 43rd week of 1930 was 490 and death-rate 19.6 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 was 524 and death-rate 21.0.

FOR RELIEF OF FLOOD STRICKEN.

Tatas Donate Rs. 5,000.

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Oct. 28.

Slow but steady progress is being made in the collection of funds for the relief of afflicted people. Sjt. Manilal Kothari who is in Delhi in connection with the Congress Working Committee meeting has received a further donation for Khadi to be distributed among the flood and famine affected areas.

Principal donors are Tata and Sons, Ltd., Rs. 5,000.
Maharaja of Kota Rs. 2,000.
Anonymous Rs. 1,000.

SIR E. HOTSON ON LEAVE.

Thursday's Government Gazette states that the unexpired portion of the leave granted to Sir Ernest Hotson, K.C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S., in Government notification, dated March 16, is cancelled, and that he is granted leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for one year and eight months with effect from October 23.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BREL VI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by VINAYAK MADHAVRAO PAWAR, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.